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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870. No. 17.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT to establish certain post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:

* * * * * *

OREGON.

From Amity, via Marsh's Store, to Sheridan.
From Dalles City to Ochoco Valley.
" Cowallis to Alsea Valley.
" Salem, via Lincoln, Zena, and Bethel, to Sheridan.
From Dalles City to Crooked River.
" the Dalles, via Fifteen-mile Creek, Tygh Valley, Oak Grove, Warm Spring Reservation, Willow Creek, to Upper Ochoco.
From Jacsonville, Oregon, via Link River, Lost River, Hot Springs, Goose Lake Valley, to Lake City, in surprise Valley, California.
From Brownsville, via Crawfordsville, Camp Creek, Eugene City.
From Eugene City, via Butte Disappointment, Big Prairie, Pine Openings, Diamond Peak, Sprague's Valley, Round Grove, Drew's Valley Goose Lake, surprise Valley, to Winnemucca, Nevada.
From Jacsonville, via Link River and Goose Lake Valley, to Camp Bidwell.
From Portland to Netart's Bay.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Jallytown to Burton, in West Virginia.
From Le Raysville, via Brushville, Stevensville, and Springville, to Laceyville.
From Sugartown to White Horse.
" Village Green, via Chelsea, to Booth's Corners.
From Bedford to Downingsville.
" West Bingham, Potter County, by Turner Creek and Bingham, to Spring Mills, New York.
From Bridgeport to Cumberland Valley.
" Fremont via Fottingham, Elk Mills.
" Doylestown, via Dublin, to Bedminster.
From Pottstown to Cedarville.
" Bickersville, via Bursonville, to Springtown.
From Oxford, via Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forrestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana.
From Bendersville, via Mountain Creek, to Dickinson.
From Mann's Choice, via Buffalo Mills, Bridgeport, and Palo Alto, to Kriebaum's.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Conwayboro' to Little River.

TENNESSEE

From Wards Iron Works, via White top, to Hilton, North Carolina.
From Money Creek to Mount Horeb.
" Jonesboro' to Marion.
" Surgoinsville to Pattonsville.
" From Sneedsville to Pattonsville.

UTAH

From Panaca, via Clover Valley, Long Valley, and West Point, to St. Joseph.
From Montpelier to Soda Springs, in Idaho,
From Fort Herman to Bingham Canon.
" Kaysville, via Hooper and Alma, to plain City.
From St Charles, via Nish Haven, Swan Creek, and Round Valley, to Ithica.

VERMONT.

From West Concord to Granby.
" Albany to Eden Mills.
" Tearsburg, via Somerset, to Bennington.

WISCONSIN.

From Galesville, via Frenchville and Ettick, to Black River Falls,
From Dycksville, via Brussels and Nasewaupee.
From Little Sturgeon Bay to Brussel.
" Ephraim to North Bay,
" Ephraim to Washington Harbor.
" St. Cloud to chilton.
" Stillwater to Lincoln Centre.
" Neilsville, via McPherson's, Sherwood Forest, Long Meadow, and La Flesh's, to Dexterville.
From Osceola Mills, via Alden and Wagon Landing, to Black Brook.
From St. Croix Fall, via Luck and Alabama, to Donnerville.
From Arcadia, via Home, to Winona Minnesota.
From Diamond Bluff to Trim Belle.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

From Point of Rocks, via South Pass City, Atlantic City, and Miners' Delight, to Wind River Valley.
From Percy, via Fort Halleck, to Last Chance, in Colorado.
From Cheyenne, via Fort Laramie and Fort Fette man, to Helena, in Montana.
From Evanston, via Yellow Creek, Bear Lake, and Soda Springs, in Utah, to Virginia City, in Montana
From Yellow Creek to Wasatch in Utah.
" Laramie City, via Last Chance, to North Park, in Colorado.
From Rawlings to White River Agency, in Colorado.

Approved, March 5, 1870.

AN ACT relating to acknowledgments of deeds or others instruments of writing in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the acknowledgment of any deed, contract, bond, or power of attorney, concerning lands in the District of columbia, hereafter made before one justice of the peace only, either in said District or any State or Territory of the United States, shall be held and deemed as valid and effectual for all purposes, as though such acknowledgment had been made before two or more justices of the peace.

Approved, March 25, 1870.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to extend the time for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company to complete the first section of twenty miles of said road," approved April ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso of an act entitled "An act to extend the time for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company to complete the first section of twenty miles of said road," Approved April ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, be, and the same hereby is, repealed.

Approved, March 8, 1870.

AN ACT to authorize officers of the executive departments to administer oaths in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any officer or clerk of any of the executive departments of the government, who shall be lawfully detailed to investigate frauds or attempts to defraud on the government, or any irregularity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the United States, shall have power to administer oaths to affidavits taken in the course of any such investigation.

Approved, March 7, 1870.

AN ACT to incorporate the Washington Mail Steamboat Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Charles Spear, Paul Stevens, W. H. Tenney, William L. Wall, William H. Philip, George H. Plant, J. H. Savage, D. C. Forney, H. Kilbourne, S P. Brown, Alexander Ray, A. H. Herr, John Pearson, and their associates and successors, or a majority of them, are hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Washington Mail Steamboat Company.

SEC 2. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of said company shall not be less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars nor more than five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. And each corporator shall be individually liable, during the time he is a stockholder, for all debts of the company, to the amount of his stock therein, and for one year after a transfer of the same.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That said company is authorized and empowered to establish and run a line or lines of steamers between the cities of Washington and Norfolk and other ports.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, that said company is also authorized to buy, build, charter, or run steamers, and to purchase, hold, and grant such real, personal or mixed estate as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, and to build all necessary docks, wharves, and buildings thereon for their own use; may transport passengers and freight of every description, subject to the rules and regulations and laws of the United States; may sue and be sued; may have a common seal; and generally may have and possess the rights and privileges usually possessed by similar corporations, or granted under this act, and may issue bonds of the denomination of not less than one hundred dollars, in an amount not exceeding one-half of the capital stock of said company.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the affairs of said company shall be managed by such officers as stockholders in general meeting shall elect, and such agents as may be appointed by the board of directors The persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them,, may call a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of organizing said company at such time and place in the city of Washington as they may determine upon, after advertising the time and place of such meeting for ten days in one or more newspapers published in the city of Washington. The officers of said company once elected, shall hold their offices for one year, or until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted. That the board of directors may make all necessary rules and by-laws for the issuing and transfer of the stock and general management of the business of said company.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be enforced from the passage thereof.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 25th, 1870.

AN ACT to incorporate the Washington General Hospital and Asylum of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Silas L. Loomis, Robert Reyburn, Harvy Lindsley, Byron Sunderland, O O. Howard, Sayles J. Bowen, D. W. Anderson, Lewis Clephane, Geo. A. Balloch, Lafayette C. Loomis, Joseph T. Johnson, S. P. Brown, and Charles S. English, their associates and successors, are hereby made, declared, and constituted a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, under the name and style of the Washington General Hospital and Asylum of the District of Columbia; and by that name they shall be, and they are hereby, made capable in law to prosecute and defend suits before all proper courts and tribunals; to have a common seal, the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; to purchase, lease, receive, hold, improve, possess, and enjoy, and the same to sell, grant, demise, and dispose of, personal and real property, as they may deem for the best interest and welfare of the hospital; to have full power and right to make and ordain all by-laws for the government of said corporation and hospital, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States; and to have and enjoy full power and all the right of keeping a hospital and asylum in the district of Columbia for the care of sick, wounded, and invalid persons and children: *Provided*, That the annual income of said corporation shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars, and that all the real and personal property of said hospital and asylum shall be held, used, and devoted exclusively to the purposes before named: *And provided further*, That this act may be altered, amended, or repealed at the pleasure of Congress.

Approved, March 25, 1870.

AN ACT amendatory of the charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the act to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia, approved January ten, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be so amended as to authorize the interest on the premium notes held by said company to accumulate to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars; and also to authorize said company to acquire and hold real estate, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, cash value, at any one time.

Approved, March 25th, 1870

AN ACT to renew and continue in force the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company, of Georgetown, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company, in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," approved the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one; and the act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company, of Georgetown," approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; and an act entitled "An act to renew and continue in force the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company, of Georgetown," approved the twenty-seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, be, and the same are hereby, re-enacted and extended from the date of the expiration of the last mentioned act, until the repeal of this act.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That so much of section eight of the original charter as restricts the company to having its office in Georgetown, District of Columbia, is hereby amended so as to permit the company to remove its place of business to Washington, District of Columbia, if it so elects.

Approved, March 25th, 1870.

AN ACT prescribing the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury in certain cases therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any State shall have been, or may be, in default in the payment of interest or principal on investments in stocks or bonds issued or guaranteed by such state and held by the United States in trust, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retain the whole, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of any moneys due on any account from the United States to such State, and to apply the same to the payment of such principal and interest, or either, or to the reimbursement, with interest thereon, of moneys advanced by the United States on account of interest due on such stocks or bonds.

Approved, March 25th, 1870.

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Soldiers' Monument Committee of Rock Island County, Illinois, certain condemned ordnance

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place at the disposal of the Soldiers' Monument Committee at Rock Island, Illinois, twelve pieces of condemned ordnance from the arsenal of Rock Island, for the purpose of completing the Soldiers' monument and appurtenances at said city of Rock Island.

Approved, March 9, 1870,

AN ACT to extend the time for the completion of the lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, authorized by the act approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to change the location in the city of Washington along the bank of the canal.

Whereas a charter was granted by an act of Congress, approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, giving to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company the privilege of constructing a lateral branch of their railroad into the District of Columbia and the city of Washington; and whereas under the said act the time for the completion of said lateral branch was within four years from the passage of the act, and as the work on the line of the road within the city of Washington is very heavy and will consume a long time in its construction; and whereas the work has already been delayed in submitting the plans and location to Congress for their approval: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the seventh section of the act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad into and within the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby repealed; and the time for the completion of the said lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad be, and the same is hereby, extended to the first day of February eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said company, if it shall so elect, is hereby authorized to adopt a line in the city of Washington from some point west of East Fourth street, in the line designated in the act of Congress approved March eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as passing along South K street, thence crossing to and passing along the south bank of the canal, to South Capitol streets, and thence northwestwardly to Virginia avenue, there intersecting and passing along the line described in said act approved March eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as passing along Virginia avenue northwestwardly to the intersection of South C and West Ninth street.

Approved, March 25, 1870.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

MAY 7.....1870.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Taken in connection with recent mining discoveries, the following scrap of history is interesting. In the year 1749 Padee Vinegue published in Spain a book, translated into English in 1750, giving a wonderful account of the gold producing country in Arizona near the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers —certainly on the Gila. The Padre speaks of the stories related by the inhabitants of rich mines, and of golden utensils of every possible kind being used in the houses of the Caciques, and gives good reasons why the information was withheld from the Spanish Government. The priests in those days were living like princes at the several Missions and found a repetition of the times of Pizarro and Cortez. This book can only be found now at the British museum in London, and the Bibliotheque Imperial in Paris.—*San Diego Union.*

The volume referred to, there can be but little doubt, furnishes information which, if not literally true, yet contains a great amount of truth. Every legend at present existing among the natives and every monument of the past tend to corroborate the statements purported to have been made as shown in the above extract. Whence could have sprung the tens of thousands of gold and silver necessarily expended in the erection of the Mission of San Xavier del Bac if not from the treasures of the country? This edifice is to-day a masterpiece of ornamental architecture after having withstood the wear and tear of centuries, during which no friendly hand was extended to replace even a square inch of plastering which might have crumbled from its walls. From what source, if not from the treasures of the country, could have been procured the millions of gold necessary to the construction of the city which once flourished on the Gila valley and the site of which is now marked by its only remaining building, the "Casa Blanca"? A prominent writer speaking of this ruin says: "this stands several stories in height, and looms far above every object on the plains around. * * * The streets of the city of which this ruin formed a prominent part can be traced by broken pieces of crockery-ware and the elevation on each side. Immediately back is seen the canal which conveyed water to this city of the past, and to the extended field bordering upon the city below". And whence, if not from the mountains of Arizona, were procured the gold and silver expended in the erection of the ancient cathedral of Tubac, which almost rivals in external magnificence the famous Mission of San Xavier del Bac, before referred to. Spain, however fanatical she may have been upon the subject of religion, in her days of power, never furnished millions of gold for the purpose of erecting among the mountains of Arizona temples which might, to-day, reflect credit upon their architects even in the world's metropolis. No, it was Arizona that furnished all this treasure; recent discoveries lead to this conclusion; History tells us so; Tradition tells us so; and so bespeak the Monuments of the past, presented to the view of every traveller. A single season of patient perseverence in the work of searching for the localities whence so much wealth has been obtained, might suffice to lay open treasures in richness and extent unprecedented in the history of the world.

A WORD TO CONTRACTORS:—During the present month proposals for various government contracts will be opened at the office of the assistant quartermaster, and it is to be hoped that the experience of last year will not be lost upon those who propose to furnish quartermaster's supplies during the coming season. The beggarly figures at which produce was last year wrested from the hands of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, robbed and discouraged many good and industrious men, and left many tracts of land which yielded abundantly in former years uncultivated and unclaimed. If the approaching season bring a recurrence of the market prices of 1869 we shall not need the bullet and arrow of the Apache to accomplish the overthrow of our agricultural enterprises at an early day. It is evident that merchants and speculators to profit by transactions in this line, must consult the interests of the producer. The course which will encourage men to labor is the same which will add to the wealth of the country, and, consequently, that which will prove most advantageous to all. Let contractors therefore ask a fair price, and while they live, permit others—those who work for them—to live likewise.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

Public attention is specially directed to the important proclamation of Governor Safford, to be found in another column to-day. The value of an immediate organization of the militia of the Territory can hardly be overestimated. "In union there is strength," and there never has been a time in the history of this or any other commonwealth, a more necessitous demand for concentrated action against a common enemy than now exists in Arizona. Each company can be supplied with arms and ammunition. Chosen officers will see that the arms shall be properly cared for and safely kept, and in case of emergency shall call the force together for immediate action.

It will be seen by Circular No. 20, issued from Head-quarters of the Department of California, that citizens will be supplied with rations, whenever their services are accepted by the military authorities. With the good understanding and the friendly feeling now existing between the citizens and the military, the assistance of well-organized citizen volunteer companies would quite surely be accepted upon all necessary occasions.

Prompt organization, with the rations, arms and ammunition provided by the government, and a readiness to cooperate with the military, or actively operate alone as as circumstances may determine for the best, can but be of immediate service in subduing the Apaches. Therefore, it is to be hoped that no unnecessary delay will mark a compliance with the Governor's proclamation.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.

Letters from Liberia, published in the *N. Y. Herald* of the 8th ult., draw a sad picture of the condition of those of the Negro race who recently emigrated from America for the purpose of establishing a colony and disseminating religion and education among their brethren in the land of their ancestors. Reaching their destination with scanty means they have found it a difficult matter to maintain themselves for a season, and, influenced by constant admixture with the inhabitants, gradually relapse into barbarism. The following is an extract from one of the letters—written at Monrovia under date of January, 1870:

I cannot understand those colonizationists who put themselves in opposition to your educational movement. They seem so utterly blind. Let them come here and look at the miserable, *unwilling, helpless slavery victims they have* sent to Liberia, and they will see in a moment that much of their effort of late, that is in collecting money and hurrying emigrants here, has been but pouring out water upon the ground. Some of these poor creatures are so utterly weak that they cannot stand up even in the presence of paganism. Down they go at once and sink into heathen habits. Not a few of these creatures strip off their clothes and go into the country. Six weeks ago a girl came to my house with chalk marks upon her face, rings on her wrists, her clothing about one half yard of cloth about her loins. A few minutes' conversation served to show that she was an American. Only a fortnight before she had thrown aside her clothes and adopted country habits. There are scores of such men and women in the country, and unless something extraordinary is done many more will do the same.

The San Diego *Union* says that parties who left that city for the purpose of inspecting the operations on the Fort Yuma road, render an exceedingly satisfactory account of the manner in which the work is being conducted. Arriving at the canon they found a force of 40 men engaged at work removing rocks, leveling the ground, and constructing an excellent road generally. The road, winding through this canon to Mountain Springs, will proceed thence to the summit of a hill, by a grade of 12 feet in every 100. More money will be needed to complete the work, but the *Union* is of opinion that the required sum may be raised without difficulty. The company held a meeting and appointed a committee of one to proceed to San Francisco to interest the mercantile community of that city in the matter.

Sealed Proposals

will be received at the office of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Pima, until 6 o'clock, p. m. on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1870, for building an adobe wall, (and furnishing the material for the same,) around the land set apart for a Public Cemetery, near the town of Tucson.

The said wall to be nine hundred and fifty-four (954) feet in length, twenty (20) inches thick, and six (6) feet high, with a rounded top.

For further particulars enquire of E. N. Fish, chairman Board of Supervisors, or of the clerk of said Board.

E. N. FISH,
Chairman Bd. of Supervisors.
F. H. GOODWIN,
7m2 Recorder and Clerk,

Notice!

All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating certain promissory note, for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS.

Tucson, A. T., May 3, 1870. 7m3

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA
TUCSON, A. T., March 29th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 7th day of May next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with forage for the fiscal year commencing July 1st 1870, at the places and in about the amounts following, viz:—

Tucson Depot,	600,000 Grain,	1,000,000 Hay.
Camp Crittenden,	425,000 do.	800,000 do.
Camp Bowie,	800,000 do.	1,300,000 do.
Camp Goodwin or new post in the White Mountains	1,000,000 do.	1,800,000 do.
Camp Grant,	500,000 do.	800,000 do.

These amounts are estimated to be a supply for the several posts named, for the fiscal year above stated, but should it be found necessary to increase the amount of any article at any of the places, then the contractor for that article at that place will be required to deliver the increased amount; and should the amount named for any place be in excess of the actual requirements, then the contractor shall only deliver what may be needed—due notice to be given him of any such increase or decrease. Should there be more than one contractor at any post for the article so increased or decreased, the increase shall be delivered by the contractor whose bid is last accepted, and, in like manner, the reduction shall be made from his amount.

It is desired that the grain be at least two-thirds of Barley, and bids for this proportion will be the most favorably considered, everything being equal—the remainder to be of Corn or Barley, at the option of the contractor; but if Corn, to be delivered in the months of December, January, February and March. Bids will however be received for a greater proportion, or all, of corn. All, to be good, sound, merchantable, well-cleansed grain, and delivered at such times and in such quantities as the quartermaster on duty at the place of receival may designate, and subject to his inspection. No white flint corn will be received.

The Hay must be well-cured, merchantable hay, of the best quality that can be had within a reasonable distance of the post for which it is intended; the bulk of it to be cut and put up from this year's crop, in August, September, October and November; to be well stacked at such place in the vicinity of the post, and in such sized stacks as the receiving officer may designate; to be raited if required, (the Quartermaster's Department furnishing the salt,) and subject to the same inspection as the grain.

Bids for Barley Hay will also be received, to be delivered in July, August and September.

Bidders will please state the price for each article by the pound, and both in gold coin and U. S. currency, and should the bid be made for supplying more than one place, the prices at each place will be separately stated. The prices for Goodwin and the new post to be established in lieu thereof, in the White Mountains, will also be separately stated.

Bids will be received for any amount not less than five thousand pounds, of grain or one hundred thousand pounds of Hay, or ten thousand pounds of Barley Hay; and when the responsibility of the bidder is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds thereto; and each bidder will state his place of residence and post-office address.

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of persons offered as security will be required.

A clause will be inserted in all contracts that they may be terminated at the pleasure of the government, and no contract shall be considered in force until it has received the approval of the commanding Generals of the Department of California and Military Division of the Pacific.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order,
J. G. C. LEE,
2al6t Bvt. Lt. Col. and Chf. Q. M.
Sub-Dist. of Southern Arizona.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME AND CHARCOAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
TUCSON, A. T., April 25th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until noon on Tuesday the 31st day of May next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at this place with such quantities of good Lime and Charcoal as may be required during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next.

The price for each will be stated separately, by the bushel, in U. S. Gold Coin.

Delivery to be made from time to time as required by the Depot Quartermaster, and subject to his inspection.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Lime and Charcoal," and addressed to the undersigned.

By authority,
a30t5 J. G. C. LEE,
Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Portable Saw-mill and Shingle Machine.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Tucson, A. T., April 27th, 1870.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at this Depot, on Monday the 6th of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

one PORTABLE SAW-MILL,
one SHINGLE MCAHINE.

The articles must be removed immediately after the sale.

Terms: Cash in Government Bonds.

a30t6. J. G. C. LEE,
Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T., April 9, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday May 21st, 1870, for supplying the U. S Quartermaster's Department at this post, with one million, five Hundred thousand (1,500,000) pound of Barley.

Bids will be received for the entire amount, or any part of that amount, provided no bid is less than three hundred thousand (300,000) pounds.

The Barley must be of the best quality raised in this section of the Territory, sound and free from all dirt and foreign substances, and to be cleaned with a fanning mill before delivery; also to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require.

Bidders will state their prices per pound in Gold coin, for Barley, to be thus delivered.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons as sureties, that in case a contract is awarded, the same will be entered into, and fulfilled.

Payment will be made in U. S. Gold coin, or its equivalent in Legal Tender Notes, immediately after the receipt of the Grain, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds, if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to accept the whole or any portion of the grain.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each bid.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for supplying Grain at Camp McDowell, A. T.," and to be addressed to the undersigned.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

J. J. JOHNSTON,
Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. A. Q. M.

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T., April 9, 1870,

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, June 1st, 1870, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at this post with ONE THOUSAND (1000) cords of Wood, more or less, as may be required for one year, from October 1, 1870.

The wood must consist entirely of Mezquit, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require. A cord to consist of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, and to be closely piled.

Bidders will state the price per cord, in gold coin, for wood to be delivered.

The names of at least two good sureties must be given in the proposals.

Payment will be made in U. S. Gold Coin, or its equivalent in Legal Tender notes, immediately after the receipt of the wood, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds, if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each bid.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Supplying Fuel at Camp McDowell, A. T.," and to be addressed to the undersigned

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids offered.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

J. J. JOHNSTON,
Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. A. Q. M.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished—having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis. The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

"GUS" will be always at his post in the BAR.

LEVIN & CO.

April 16 1870. tf

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET
TUCSON, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st. '69

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

MAY 7.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MORE ABOUT THE MINES.

Since the discovery of the silver mines at Burro Mountains became known to the outside world there has been an almost constant stream of immigration to the Territory. These immigrants, we are happy to observe, are not of the bandbox style, but generally men who have long toiled upon the fontiers, men who have confronted danger for years and who never sought or longer for a more commodious apartment, when the shadows of night beckoned them to repose, than the sheltered side of a rock, or a gloomy mountain ravine. The happy influence which the presence of such men exercises upon the affairs of the Territory is gradually becoming more and more apparent. The country is being prospected, new discoveries of gold and silver are of weekly occurrence. Thus far, no party of sufficient strength to penetrate the absolutely unknown districts, has been organized; all the discoveries recently made are, therefore, confined to districts over which the Indian roms with freedom, but in which he fears to dwell. We have already described the

BURRO MINES,

which are certainly the most extensive and, perhaps, the richest mines of silver yet discovered. A settlement or town is now established there which gives fair promise of permanence. Buildings are being erected—some of timber and some of *adobe*—to receive the merchandise which is being constantly brought in. The latest accounts received furnish information of work on a large scale. More than 20 shafts are now to be seen upon the various lodes, some completed to the depth required and others approaching completion. One grand feature of these mines, traceable from the character of the rock at various depths, is, that they become gradually richer as they sink into the earth.

Another mine of very fair promise, and among the late discoveries, is that which has been named the

SANTA CATALINA,

situated in the mountains of that name about 30 miles from Tucson. This mine has the advantages of being in a district where wood and water are abundant. A perennial streamlet flows within 100 yards of the principal body of quartz, while the gentle elevation for miles around is clothed with a heavy growth of mezquit, and the valley below is studded with sycamore, walnut and cottonwood. A mountain at a short distance to the south-east is covered with a growth of beautiful pine timber. Specimens from this mine are now on exhibition at the store of I. Goldberg and Co, and are pronounced by experienced miners as almost equal to the best rock procured from the Burro.

Some time must necessarily elapse before silver can be procured in paying quantities from either of the above mines, as the delay of transporting machinery necessary to the reduction of the quartz will be very considerable. Of the greatest advantage to the country, therefore, are the newly discovered

PLACER GOLD MINES.

In our last issue we made allusion to these mines, but, our information at the time being very limited, much remains to be told. They are situated in a broad ravine which supplies running water, and have been found to extend along this stream for a distance of eighteen miles. Their vicinity to Tucson—been distant only 23 miles—has offered to every man and boy who can spare time from other pursuits, inducements to try fortune at "panning out" A third of the entire male population of the town is already upon the ground and likely to remain there for some time. Returning to town at intervals, to procure a fresh stock of provisions, many present a rare picture of gold-grabbing anxiety, doubtless at the thought of being absent from the mines a whole day; and no sooner has the necessary supply been procured and tied upon the back of a mule or burro *a la mode*, than they strike out for the mines again, and as hurriedly as though pestilence and rapine were stumbling at their heels. The dirt yields, upon an average, about forty cents to the pan, but in many places veins or pockets have been found from which a single pan of dirt has yielded as high as 75cts. Men are making from $12 to $30 per day. Another

PLACER GOLD MINE

was discovered last monday by Mr. Chambers of Tubac. He came to Tucson on Tuesday bringing gold dust to the value of $10 which he procured from a stream somewhere in the neighborhood of the Saguarito. Taking along a week's provision and three other men he returned to his mine the same day. Nothing definite, as regards the extent of these latter diggings, is yet made known.

The present is, indeed, the greatest excitement which we have ever had, and happily, one which has a substantial foundation. The spirit of '49 seems to be again stalking forth from a solitude of 20 years; clerks seek the shortest route from behind counters in their hurry to reach the diggings; teamsters drop the reins, desert their teams and rush for the mines with pan and spade; women assume all the cares and responsibilities of home and send their "worthless husbands" to collect a portion of the treasure laid open to all. Excitement is at the helm and steers his bark, the Golden Influence, with characteristic recklessness. The gold fields of California furnished subjects for an interesting edifice at Stockton. With this fact before us while we contemplate the condition of the public mind here, we feel that the want of an institution wherein dethroned reason may find a balm will shortly be felt.

A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT:—On Monday evening quite a brilliant entertainment was given at the Executive Mansion, by the young men of Tucson, who assembled for the purpose of expressing their gratification at the return of the Governor and their appreciation of his manly efforts on behalf of the Territory during his visit East. By 9 o'clock the guests had all arrived, paid their respects to the Governor and received his hearty acknowledgments. The music now burst forth, followed by a rapid movement on the part of several gentlemen, to the ladies' sitting room, whence they soon emerged, conducting partners to the hall. Here commenced the dance which continued at intervals during the greater part of the night.

Mr. Caballero, chief of the committee on arrangements, did his part creditably, and had the satisfaction of seeing his assiduity result in the grandest success of the season. The senoritas were unquestionably the loveliest assemblage that ever graced an entertainment in Tucson. Dressed, in accordance with the very summit of fashion they far surpassed any description by our pen, so we shall not undertake to describe the adorned duties, but leave them in their loveliness. With assumed courage (which happily the senoritas regarded as sterling,) we passed ourself about in a kind of I'll-brave-it-out-yet style, blushed and turned pale alternately, and, when the entertainment finally broke up, bid good-bye to one of the most agreeable parties at which we ever participated.

VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE LAWS—THE RESULT —A quantity of corn recently issued to "Lo, the accursed Indian," at Camp Goodwin, for the purposes of planting, was taken to the mountains by a party of thirty bucks, and there made to yield several gallons of *tiswin*. (This is a species of intoxicating drink, the secret of the manufacture of which is well understood by every tribe in the Territory, and according to all accounts 'tis win' indeed.) After duly inflating their stomachs with the aforesaid drug the whole party became drunk, and, returning to the post, concluded to decide by force of arms, who should be "big Injun." The contest was short and sweet and resulted in the death of four of the party.

Give them some more corn by all means!

UNLAWFUL TRAFFIC:—There is some person in town who indulges in the innocent amusement of witnessing Papago demonstrations, after having furnished the necessary stimulant to put these Indians in a state of intoxication. We last sunday saw two young bucks staggering off toward their rancheria, "beastly drunk," and each with the neck and shoulders of a well-filled bottle peeping forth from the pocket of his pantaloons. It is no longer a thing unusual to hear Papago braves lisping forth their *national airs* from tongues rendered clumsy through the excessive use of the very worst class of bad whiskey, and we would feel a rare satisfaction at seeing the unscrupulous poison vender, who furnishes the article, brought to grief.

We regret that the press of matter in our columns this week precludes the possibility of giving our readers, of the "gay and festive" stripe, the details of those balls on Thursday night—richest things on record.

THE irrepressible mail contractor, Jack Davis, is in town, having just returned from a visit to the East. Jack's contract will shortly expire, and then the route will fall into other hands—and, we hope, into hands as prompt and energetic as the firm of Davis & Barela has been.

PARTIES having claims against the government will do well to place the same in the hands of E. F. Dunn, whose card appears in this issue. He is recommended by men of high standing, as a gentleman possessing rare excellence of character and great intelligence, and is always prompt and faithful in discharging his obligations.

Blank forms for proposals for government contracts—for sale at the ARIZONAN office.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, The constant depredations and uniform success of the Apache Indians in murder and pillage, require courage and sacrifices by all our citizens, or the Territory will continue to be overrun, our fair fields desolated and our people driven out or exterminated; our lives and property, and the safety of our homes and firesides depend to a great extent upon our own exertions. If we help ourselves, the government will be stimulated to more effectually help us. I know we have already lost many of our bravest and best; I also know that our people have been impoverished by constant robbery, and that few can even ill-afford to make additional sacrifices; but on the other hand, if we continue to struggle and fight on in common, we may hope to soon witness the complete subjugation of our relentless foe, and thereafter possess in peace a Territory unsurpassed in leading resources and salubrity of climate; and

WHEREAS, Moved by these positive convictions, on the 31st day of August, 1869, I addressed a communication to Major-General Geo. H. Thomas, then commanding the military Division of the Pacific, requesting rations, arms and ammunition for three companies of citizen volunteers, which communication was referred to the General of the U. S. Army, at Washington, and in reply the following circular was issued:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA
San Francisco, November 3, 1869.

CIRCULAR, No. 20.

In answer to application to the General Commanding the Army for authority to furnish arms, ammunition and rations to three companies of volunteers serving against the Indians in Arizona, the following reply is received:

* * * * * * *

"Whenever the commanding officer of an organized body of troops in Arizona is moving against hostile Indians there is no objection to him taking along such citizens as obey his orders, and assist him with their arms. This is the best way for the people to aid the military.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed:) E. D. TOWNSEND,
"Adjutant General."

"Whenever armed citizens choose to join a command moving against hostile Indians, they will be furnished with rations, and, if necessary, with ammunition, but nothing more,

"By order of Major General Thomas:
"WM. D. WHIPPLE,
"Assistant Adjutant-General.

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 1, 1869."

By command of Brevet Major-General Ord:
JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

OFFICIAL: E. W. STONE,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army,
A. A. A. G.

AND WHEREAS, The military force within the Territory is inadequate to carry on an aggressively destructive war against the Apaches, or to insure protection to life and property even in the most populous settlements:

Now *Therefore*, The Government of the United States having furnished, for the use of our citizens, seven hundred and forty-four improved breech-loading guns with ample ammunition, I, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, and Commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, call upon every able-bodied man subject to military duty within the Territory, to immediately aid in organizing the militia in accordance with law and the recommendations of my proclamation of October 18, 1869, in order that the arms may be distributed and the militia force prepared for active service in the field and for cooperation with the regular troops.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territory, at Tucson, this second day of May, A. D. 1870.

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

By the Governor,
[SEAL,] COLES BASHFORD,
Secretary of the Territory.
By JAMES E. MCCAFFRY
Assistant Secretary.

Meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Pima, met pursuant to adjournment, at the office of the Board, in Tucson, at eight o'clock p. m., on the third day of May A. D. 1870.

Present E N. Fish, chairman, and Salomon W. Chambers.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, approved, and signed by the Chairman.

Ordered, that the tract of land described as follows, to wit: commencing at north west corner of the Military Cemetery near the town of Tucson and runing thence north twenty-seven feet to a stake; thence east four hundred and fifty feet to a stake; thence south one hundred and seventy-seven feet to a stake; thence west three hundred feet to the south east corner of the Military Cemetery, be, and the same is hereby set apart as a Public Cemetery, and that notices be posted warning all persons against trespassing upon the same; upon penalty of being fined ten dollars for the first offence, and twenty dollars for the second.

Ordered that an advertisement be inserted for two successive weeks in the WEEKLY ARIZONAN stating that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board, until six o'clock p. m., on Wednesday the 18th day of May, A. D. 1870, for the building of an adobe wall around the land set apart for a Public Cemetery: the said wall to be twenty inches thick, and six feet high, with a rounded top.

Ordered, that the vacant lot lying East of the Court-house in the town of Tucson, and belonging to Pima County, be set apart for use as a Public market-place; and that no person be permitted to sell or expose for sale, goods or wares of any description, from any wagon, cart, or other vehicle in any other part of the public streets of said town of Tucson.

Ordered that the Sheriff be notified to strictly enforce the collection of License Tax from all persons importing goods of any description from the Republic of Mexico, and selling the same in this county either at wholesale or retail.

The Board then adjourned until seven o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, May 11, 1870.

Published by order of the Board.

F. H. GOODWIN,
Clerk.

E. F. DUNN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

1222, *F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C,*

Will promptly attend to the collection of all claims, placed in his hands, against the government of the United States.

Will also pay special attention to procuring patents for Mining Claims, School Lands etc.

Respectfully refers to Governor A. P. K. Safford, and Hon. R. C. McCormick. tf

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFRY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the

Santa Rita Saw Mill.

All orders for lumber left with him wil receive prompt attention.

LAZARD & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.

March 23, 1870; tf.

Notice!

The Partnership heretofore existing between F. Lauenstein and John G. Hucke is this day dessolved by mutual consent. The businness will hereafter be conducted by the latter who will collect all claims and settle all accounts belonging to the late company;

Tucson April 27th 1870.

F. LAUENSTEIN,
JOHN G. HUCKE.

GERMAN BAKERY.

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public that hereafter he he will carry on the above business.

Fresh Bread, Pies, Cakes, etc., always on hand, and furnished to order.

JOHN G. HUCKE.

Tucson April 27th 1870. a30t3

Franco-American Restaurant.

Meals at all Hours.

Single meals, ... 75cts.
Three meals a day, . . $1.50
Board per month, . . $10.00
do. week, . . . $10.00

CHARLES COQUIDE,
Proprietor.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla

N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesillo, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in nothern and centra Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesill every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

D E A L E R S

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

—o—

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

—o—

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.

Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

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PIONEER MILLS!

—:oOo:—

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

—oOo—

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf.

anuary 22, 1870.

WHEAT'S SALOON.

BY

GOLDTREE & Co.

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.

The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

February 25, 1870. tf

TUCSON BREWERY.

BY

SALES & SMITH.

—o—

North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.

The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER. ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

A. LEVI & CO.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 32

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:oOo:—

ThisPioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

—o—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the publi generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES,

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lof

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

CASH STORE!

—o—

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.

TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new

stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descriptio of adapted to every season,

CLOAKS

SHAWLS

BOOTS

SHOES

SLIPPERS

LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS

PRINTS

MUSLINS

DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o ucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF Tucson, T.

AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhee

---

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage thos e who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

NOTICE!

I have this day sold out my entire interest in the firm of Chambers & Petty to Salomon W. Chambers—all accounts will be paid to the company, and all company debts will be paid by them.

SIMON R. CHAMBERS.

April 7th 1870. a9t3

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of John H. Conwell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the said state to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the said estate, to exhibit the same at the office of Thos. P. Duffey, in the town of Tucson, or to Charles Conwell, Camp Grant, A. T., with the necessary vouchers within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which time outstanding claims will be for ever debarred.

CHARLES CONWELL

m5t8. Administrator,

Tucson, A. T., March 1st, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale assoon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

President

Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct4, '67.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Department of California.

San Francisco, March 10th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 M., on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, 1870, for the transportation of 1100 tons (more or less) of Government Stores, from San Francisco to Tucson, A. T., for the fiscal year Commencing July 1st. 1870, and ending June 30th. 1871.

Bids to state in each case the price per pound, in gold coin, for the whole distance.

Bidders will state the route by which they propose to transport the stores.

Bidders will, in every case, state in their bid the smallest number of days they are willing to contract to deliver the stores at their destination, after they are turned over to them for transportation,

All bids to be made in triplicate, with copy of advertisement attached to each bid. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of two thousand dollars (a certified check preferred) as a guarantee that the bidders will execute the contract if awarded to him.

Bidders will state the names of their sureties to the required bond.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division Commanders.

The right to reject all or any of the bids is reserved, it it be considered for the interest of the service to do so

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Transporting Army Supplies from San Francisco, Cal., to Tucson A. T."

C. G SAWTELLE,

Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Chief Q. M. Dep. Cal.

ap9t5

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

YUMA DEPOT, March 25th, 1870.

SEALRD PROPOSALS in triplicate are invited for the delivery at this Depot and at Fort Yuma, for the ensuing fiscal year, of three hundred and fifty tons of Hay, more or less.

Bids for a portion of the above will be considered.

The Hay to be of the best bottom grass, in bales of not less than two hundred (200) pounds each; to be delivered at either the Depot or the Post, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Delivery to commence on the 1st of October and to be complete by the 31st of December 1870.

Bidders must enclose with their bids a statement by their proposed sureties, taken before a Justice of the Peace and certified by him, of their intention to give bonds in the sum of seven thousand (7,000) dollars for the faithful performance of the coutract, in case it be awarded to their principal.

Bids will be received until 2, oclok P. M. Tuesday May. 15th, 1870, when they will be opened.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the Government.

G. B. DANDY,

al2t6 Bvt. Brig. Gen'l U. S. A., A. Q. M.

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on this Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY OCHOA & Co.

Jan. 15th 1870. f

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of Arizona Territory.

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P. W. DOONER.....,.....EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act Providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation in St. Clair county, in the State of Michigan," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation in St. Clair county, in the State of Michigan," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty eight be and the same is hereby, amended by adding to the end of the second section thereof the following, to wit: "Provided, That there shall be, and is hereby, granted to the city of Port Huron, in perpetuity, for public grounds, to be designated and known as 'Pine Grove Park,' all that portion of said military reserve known and described as follows to wit: commencing at a point on the St. Clair river bank, being north sixty degrees and fifty-five minutes east, one chain and seventy-five links from the south-east corner of Fort Gratiot military cemetery; thence south sixty degrees and fifty five minutes west, eleven chains and fifteen links, at right angles with and to intersect the east line of Harrington avenue, so called; thence south twenty-nine degrees and five minutes east, along the east line of said avenue, twenty chains; thence north sixty degrees and fifty-five minutes east, at right angles with said avenue, to the United States boundary line in the St. Clair river; thence northerly along the said boundary line to a point at which the northerly line of the above described 'Pine Grove Park" extending in a right line easterly would intersect the same; thence westerly along said extended northerly line to the place of beginning. Containing twenty and nine-hundredth acres of land, together with the river front adjoining thereto."

Approved, March 18, 1870.

AN ACT to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the apportionment of members of the legislative assemblies of the Territory of Arizona, elected and convened in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and eighteen hundred and sixty eight, made by the governor in accordance with the laws of said Territory, be, and is hereby, declared legal and valid under the organic act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That an election for members of the next legislative assembly, and for all township, county and district officers, and for delegate to the forty-second Congress of the United States, shall be held upon the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and the governor shall order such election by proclamation to be issued not less than two months previous to said day. In said proclamation he shall declare the number of members of each branch of the legislature to which each county or district of said Territory shall be entitled, and such apportionment shall be based upon the population as shown by the census to be taken in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, under the law of the United States, and if such census is not completed in time, then the apportionment shall be made according to the population as shown by the best information to be obtained. Said election shall be conducted in conformity with the laws of the Territory and of Congress; and the term of office of all township, county, and district officers shall expire upon the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, and that of all officers elected as herein provided shall begin upon the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

SEC. 3 And be it further enacted, That the persons thus elected to the next legislative assembly shall meet at the Capitol on the second Wednesday in January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the governor shall fill by appointment all vacancies in township, county, or district offices in said Territory, until the thirty-first day of December eighteen hundred and seventy; and until the same time he may remove township, county, and district officers, and fill their places whenever in his judgment the public interest will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That Justices of the peace in said Territory of Arizona shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy where the title or boundary of lands may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed three hundred dollars.

Approved, March 23, 1870.

AN ACT giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Delaware river, between Philadelphia and Camden.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the United States is hereby given to James Pollock, Morton McMichael, Thomas S. Speakman, Alexander G. Cattell, Presby B. O'Neill, William Moore, Edward Bettle, Henry L. Bonsall, Geo. S. Woodhull, Simon Cameron, P. C. Brink, James Page, H. M. Phillips, John C. Tatum Hector Orr, H. Orne, Edwin H. Fetter, William H. Kern, Nathan Hiles, Robert E. Randall, Marmaduk B. Taylor, Sinnickson Chew, and their associates, first having obtained an act of incorporation by either the State of Pennsylvania or the State of New Jersey, to erect a bridge with diverging roadways and double draws, over and across the Delaware river, between the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Camden, in the State of New Jersey, at any time within six years after the passage of this act: Provided, That the said bridge shall be so constructed and built as not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river; and in order to secure a compliance with these conditions, the company, previous to commencing the construction of the bridge, shall submit to the Secretary of War a plan of the bridge, with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge, together with all other information touching said bridge and river as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War to determine whether the said bridge, when built, will conform to the prescribed conditions of the act, not to obstruct, impair, or unjustly modify the navigation of the river: And provided also, That the consent of the said States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey shall be first had and obtained by act of incorporation or otherwise.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving said plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built on such plan and at said locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, not to obstruct, impair, or unjustly modify the navigation of said river, to notify the said company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification the said company may proceed to the erection of the said bridge, conforming strictly to the proposed plan and location. But until the Secretary of War approve the plan and location of the said bridge, and notify said company of the same, the bridge shall not be built.

Approved, April 6, 1870.

AN ACT to admit the State of Texas to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Whereas the people of Texas have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas the legislature of Texas elected under said constitution has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States; and whereas the performance of these several acts in good faith is a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress: Therefore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the said State of Texas is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That before any member of the legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office he shall take and subscribe and file in the office of the secretary of state of Texas, for permanent preservation, an oath or affirmation in the form following: "I,———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, so help me God;" or under the pains and penalties of perjury, (as the case may be;) or such person shall, in like, subscribe, and file the following oath or affirmation: "I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so help me God," or under the pains and penalties of perjury, (as the case may be;) which oaths or affirmations shall be taken before, and certified by, any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person who shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely in taking either of such oaths or affirmations, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars. And in all trials for any violation of this act, the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths or affirmation, with proof of the signature of the party accused shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oaths or affirmation was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority: *And provided further*, That every such person who shall neglect for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe, and file such oath or affirmation as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to have vacated his office.: *And provided further*, That the State of Texas is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions; First. That the constitution of Texas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Second. That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizens of the United States on acount of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of all other citizen Third. That the constitution of Texas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

Approved, March 30, 1870.

AN ACT authorizing the corporation of the city of Washington to set apart portions of streets and avenues as parks for trees and walks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the corporation of the city of Washington be, and hereby is authorized to set apart from time to time, as parks, to be adorned with shade trees, walks, and inclosed with curb-stones, not exceeding one-half the width of any and all avenues and streets in the said city of Washington, leaving a roadway of not less than thirty-five feet in width in the centre of said avenues and streets, or two such roadways on each side of the park in the centre of the same; and said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect special taxes in such equal and just manner as said corporation may determine in particular wards, parts, or sections of the city, or upon all property bordering upon avenues, streets, and alleys, which shall have been so improved, sufficient in amount to pay the actual cost thereof: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to apply to Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and Indiana avenues, nor to Four-and-a-half street between the City Hall and Pennsylvania avenue: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall authorize the occupancy of any portion of the public streets or avenues for private purposes.

Approved, April, 6, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the construction of the Rock Island bridge.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the construction of the bridge heretofore authorized by Congress, across the Mississippi River, between Rock Island and the city of Davenport, the Secretary of War shall have power to construct the same for a single-track railroad only, and to place the wagon road below the railroad track, as recommended by the Chief of Engineers: *Provided*, That in no case shall the expenditure on the part of the United States exceed one million dollars.

Approved, March 25, 1870.

A RESOLUTION to pass to the credit of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers the funds belonging to it for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the unexpended balance of the fund created by the seventeenth section of the act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, shall be transferred to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer, Soldiers for the support of its beneficiaries.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the moneys withheld because of the desertion of any person from the volunteer forces of the United States, who is borne on the rolls as a deserter, shall not be paid to him except the record of desertion shall have been canceled on the sole ground that such record had been made erroneously and contrary to the facts, but such moneys shall be and remain the property of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the support of its beneficiaries.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to legislative fund of Washington Territory.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appropriation of twelve thousand dollars "for the per diem and mileage of the members of the territorial assembly of the Territory of Washington, at its second biennial session which meets on the first Monday in December, eighteen eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for the incidental expenses of the same," contained in the act "to supply deficiencies." approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, shall be applicable to the payment of the per diem and mileage of the members of the territorial assembly of said Territory which met during the month of october, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and of the incidental expenses of said session.

Approved, March 18, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION granting condemned guns to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of War be authorized to turn over to the managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton, Ohio, such number of condemned iron or bronze guns on hand, unfit for army purposes, as may be desired and sufficient for ornamentation of the cemetery and soldiers' monument at that institution.

Approved, March 23, 1870.

A RESOLUTION to transfer at appropriation for the public printing.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to transfer from the paper fund, under "appropriations for printing and binding for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine," as follows: For public printing, ninety thousand dollars; for public binding, sixty thousand dollars.

Approved, March 24, 1870.

A RESOLUTION in relation to settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation in the State of Minnesota.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation in the State of Minnesota," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to allow the settlers therein provided for until the first day of March anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in which to make proof and payment of their claims.

Approved, March 14, 1870.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

MAY 14.....1870.

A GROSS INJUSTICE.

The subject of Indian hostility in Arizona is one which embraces a series of the darkest atrocities and most inhuman persecution, enacted during successive years, to be met with in the annals of history. It has ever been the earnest wish of every white inhabitant of the Territory to have brought about the subjugation or the civilization of the hostile Indian, so that labor might be freed from its heaviest burthen, and natural obstacles, alone, be left to oppose the efforts of civilization's pioneers.

The people, in wishing to be at peace with the Indians, indulge a very laudable desire. Such peace would bring security to life, and, it is believed, security to property. Security in this latter direction, however, it would appear from present indications, would be likely to remain incomplete. So long as we perceive homestead and preemption laws unceremoniously trampled under foot to satisfy the exhorbitant demands of a tribe of peaceful Indians, so long must people remain sceptical of the good results which might follow an universal peace. The extention of the Pima reservation would seem to favor the impression that if terms of friendship were maintained with the Apaches, the government in its anxiety to recompense them for having yielded to force, or to circumstances, as the case might be, would oust every settler on all the principal valleys of the Territory, from their preempted lands, and stake out the entire country as one grand Indian reservation.

It is just the policy of our government when at peace with Indians to give them unbridled privileges and unlimited indulgence, and when at war to give them a "severe letting alone." To multiply instances of this we need not travel beyond the boundaries of Arizona. The Pimas are nominally peaceful—practising no greater crimes than robbery and theft—and have long held a reservation set apart for them, which extends over a vast extent of country and contains within its boundaries the most fertile and well-watered tracts of land in the whole Territory. This reservation, in reality, contains 70,000 acres of fertile land in excess of the quantity which its owners are able to cultivate. For this reason we should expect that their demand for the extension of their reservation would, after due consideration, be promptly set aside or entirely ignored; but no! Not only have additional lands been granted to them, but their reservation has been so extented as to enclose a great portion of the settlement of Florence, sweeping away homesteads and making preemption a "*shadowy right*" indeed.

There is no man of even ordinary judgment who, having lived but for a single month where opportunity was offered him to observe Indian characteristics, has failed to observe that avarice is among the most prominent features of Indian character. If an Indian has received an ounce of tobacco from you to-day he will be quite certain to come to-morrow for four ounces and, if he receive this, will call a third time and ask a pound. Such is Indian character; and the same disposition which we have shown in the tobacco transaction will hold good in all others, no matter what may be the character of that which he desires to obtain It is a shameful abuse of justice and an unpardonable encroachment upon the rights of a free people, to compel men to accept terms by which they are to abandon their lands when nothing approaching necessity demands such sacrifice. The Indian will not be satisfied with this; he will ask for additional lands a year hence, and will continue to ask until it shall have been proven to his satisfaction that he can have no more; he will then settle down, satisfied.

It is a serious and unhappy mistake that that crisis was not reached previous to the late extension of the Pima reservation upon the lands of the white settlers at Florence.

If this sweeping away of homesteads is—and we are unable from any present indication to decide that it is not—an example of what would be likely to result from an established peace, then it is a question whether our condition, at peace, would be better than it now is at war.

A Sacramento despatch to the *Alta*, of date April 27, says that "seven Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph, arrived to-day from St. Louis, en *route* to Tucson, A. T., where it is designed to establish a school and hospital."

GOVERNOR SHAFFER AND THE MORMONS.

Governor Shaffer, of Utah, arrived at Corinne on the 20th of April, and was met and welcomed by a large assemblage of persons who expressed gratification at meeting, and lionized generally, Utah's first governor. The Governor made a speech in wich he stated that he had come to Utah for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States, and when he cannot do this he will return to his home. "The Constitution and the laws must be respected and obeyed everywhere, and this Territory will not be made an exception."

The saints however, seem determined to baffle Mr. Shaffer if he shall undertake to enforce any law which will be likely to interfere with the free exercise of their peculiar religions "rights" or ceremonies. Polygamy they hold sacred and will defend, and, for the purpose of doing so are arming and equipping themselves on a large scale. A Corinne despatch to the San Francisco *Chonicle* under date of April 21st says:—

"For two weeks past the Mormons of Cache and Bear River valleys have been buying every gun they could obtain in this city, one firm alone having sold them seventy-four guns and taken an order for thirty more, to be ordered by telegraph and delivered as soon as forwarded, last week. The Mormons have purchased 16,000 cartridges in Corinne, and this week so far the trade is more lively."

They give as the reason for investing thus largely in arms and ammunition, that there is danger from Indians on the outer settlements. It is hardly probable, however, that the presence of Indians, or any fear in that direction, has influenced them to this course. They feel that the laws of Congress will be enforced and that polygamy must disappear from the land if they calmly bow to the decree, but, in blind devotion of their peculiar faith, they believe that Heaven will frustrate any design which might culminate in the overthrow of any privilege which they have ever enjoyed. They are therefore determined to take up arms in the cause, so that Heaven, witnessing their solicitude for the preservation of that system which they believe handed down to them, may inflict the greater punishment upon their oppressors. It is quite evident that it is the passage of the Cullom Bill and the presence of Governor Shaffer, rather than any fear of Indians, which have influenced them to invest thus largely in implements of war.

BY JOVE!!

It has just been discovered, as will be seen from the following despatch dated New York April 25th, that there are still hostile Indians at large upon this continent:

Special despatches from Washington state that there is almost a certain prospect of an Indian war. Twenty thousand Sioux are on the war path. Troops are being hurried to the frontier to meet the crisis. Besides the fifteenth and Seventeenth regiments of infantry are ordered to Sioux City. The recruiting officer in this city is ordered to send every available recruit at once."

More than 20,000 Apaches have continued to depredate all over the Territory of Arizona ever since it became the property of the U. S. But then this fact is not known in Washington, and will not be likely to unfold itself at that "seat of judgment" for the next 15 years. When the matter is fully understood, however, wont Uncle S. come with a vengeance though? Yes sir! with a vengeance which will tell upon pork and beans.

General Sherman has issued orders making important changes in the Military departments:

"A new Department is created, to by styled 'Department of Arizona,' to embrace the Territory of that name, and so much of California as lies south of a line from the northwest corner of Arizona to Point Conception, with headquarters at Fort Whipple, Arizona; and Colonel and Brevet Major-general George Stoneman is assigned to command according to his brevet rank of Major-general,"

General Schofield will command the department of California. The Department of Alaska will be discontinued and that Territory will be attached to the department of the Columbia, commanded by Gen. Canby with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. The Department of the Cumberland and Virginia will be discontinued. The department of the Lakes will be enlarged so as to embrace the Western frontier as far as Lake Champlain and will be commanded by Gen McDowell, with head quarters at New York city.

Will Correspondents and others cease to call us "Arizonian" and our Territory "Arizonia"?

Prominent among the members, at a meeting of the Indians Commission in New York, on the 26th ult., was the lying hypocrite Vincent Collyer who delivered an address, duly worded "thee," "thou" and "thine," advocating "Indian rights" and vindicating Indian atrocities. A resolution was adopted approving the course of the Presieent in appointing Quakers as Indian agents and demanding "just legislation in favor of the Indians." We thank the President for having kept his Quakers away from Arizona and, as "legislation" to be *just* must bring about the extermination of hostile Indians, we are in favor of "just legislation."

The Canadian government having failed to influence Riel, the Winnepeg dictator, through the persuasive powers of its emissaries, has now determined to lash him into submission. With this view a force of 1,000 picked men, 300 of whom are regulars and the remainder Canadian volunteers, and 2,000 loyal Indians is about to be despatched to Winnepeg. One hundred and twenty boats, for the expedition, are in process of construction at Toronto. The route proposed is from Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, across the country to Fort Garry by a route along the American frontier, to Lake of the woods, and thence by swamps and prairies to Winnepeg.

From the San Diego *Union* of the 28th ult, we copy the following very interesting little bit of News; the through reliability of which is fully established in the name of the auther of the letter containing the statement:

We have seen a letter dated April 5th, written from Washington by ex-Governor Goodwin of Arizona, to a gentleman in this city, in which he says: "The (Thirty-second Parallel) Bill has received the sanction of both the Senate and house Committees, and will undoubtedly pass as soon as reached in the regular order of business." This sounds like business, It means something. We had become tired of the everlasting repetition of "Things are going on well;" 'Everything looks bright," etc., etc. A positive statement of fact is doubly refreshing.

"THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL":—The March numbers of this very valuable publication have been received. Every number contains new and original illustrations of the latest improvements upon the known systems of building and mining; and besides discoursing editorially, with great ability upon such subjects, quotes extensively from the ablest authors of the day. This work, *which it would be to the advantage of every miner to read*, is published by Western & Co, at No. 37 Park Row, New York, and costs only $4 per annum.

Parties living in California, or elsewhere in the "outside world," and meditating a trip to Arizona, should not permit their anxiety for gold or silver to control their better judgment. Men frequently arrive here with threadbare suits, and *nothing more—not even* a dollar with which to buy a meal upon their arrival These men doubtless expected to find gold and silver bricks "layin' 'round loose," but such they did not happen to find, and so their general condition here is not at all enviable. A man meditating a trip to Arizona will do well to commence preparations by counting over the contents of his wallet, and unless he has decided that it is sufficientty ponderous to support him for, at least, a month after his arrival here, then his safest policy will be to remain where he is.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between William Sniffin and Samuel Wise, in the Bluewater station, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Wise who will collect all debts and discharge all indebtedness belonging to the late firm

WM. SNIFFIN.
SAML. WISE.

Bluewater Station, May 2, 1870. 14m3

NOTICE!

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Pima until 6 o'clock p. m., on the 23d day of May 1870, for building a stone foundation for the wall of the Public Cemetery, near Tucson; said foundation to be of good stone, twenty inches above the ground, twenty inches under, and nine hundred and fifty-four feet long.

By order of the Board
F. H. GOODWIN,
Clerk.

May 13th, 1870.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, The constant depredations and uniform success of the Apache Indians in murder and pillage, require courage and sacrifices by all our citizens, or the Territory will continue to be overrun, our fair fields desolated and our people driven out or exterminated; our lives and property, and the safety of our homes and firesides depend to a great extent upon our own exertions. If we help ourselves, the government will be stimulated to more effectually help us. I know we have already lost many of our bravest and best; I also know that our people have been impoverished by constant robbery, and that few can even ill-afford to make additional sacrifices; but on the other hand, if we continue to struggle and fight on in common, we may hope to soon witness the complete subjugation of our relentless foe, and thereafter possess in peace a Territory unsurpassed in leading resources and salubrity of climate; and

WHEREAS, Moved by these positive convictions, on the 31st day of August, 1869, I addressed a communication to Major-General Geo. H. Thomas, then commanding the military Division of the Pacific, requesting rations, arms and ammunition for three companies of citizen volunteers, which communication was referred to the General of the U. S Army, at Washington, and in reply the following circular was issued:—

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.
San Francisco, November 3, 1869.

CIRCULAR,
No. 20.

In answer to application to the General Commanding the Army for authority to furnish arms, ammunition and rations to three companies of volunteers serving against the Indians in Arizona, the following reply is received:

* * * * * * *

"Whenever the commanding officer of an organized body of troops in Arizona is moving against hostile Indians there, is no objection to his taking along such citizens as obey his orders, and assist him with their arms. This is the best way for the people to aid the military.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant.
(Signed:) E. D. TOWNSEND,
"Adjutant General."

"Whenever armed citizens choose to join a command moving against hostile Indians, they will be furnished with rations, and, if necessary, with ammunition, but nothing more,

"By order of Major General Thomas:
"WM. D. WHIPPLE,
"Assistant Adjutant-General.

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 1, 1869."

By command of Brevet Major-General Ord:
JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL: E. W. STONE,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army,
A. A. A. G.

AND WHEREAS, The military force within the Territory is inadequate to carry on an aggressively destructive war against the Apaches, or, to insure protection to life and property even in the most populous settlements:

Now *Therefore*, The Government of the United States having furnished, for the use of our citizens, seven hundred and forty-four improved breech-loading guns with ample ammunition, I, A. P. K, Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, and Commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, call upon every able-bodied man subject to military duty within the Territory, to immediately aid in organizing the militia in accordance with law and the recommendations of my proclamation of October 18, 1869, in order that the arms may be distributed and the militia force prepared for active service in the field and for cooperation with the regular troops.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territory, at Tucson, this second day of May, A. D. 1870.

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

By the Governor.
[SEAL,] COLES BASHFORD,
Secretary of the Territory.

By JAMES E. MCCAFFRY,
Assistant Secretary.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished, —having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis. The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

"GUS" will be always at his post in the BAR.

LEVIN & CO.

April 16 1870. tf

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET
TUCSON, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply. the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st. '69.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

MAY 14.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MORE GOOD INDIANS:—A detachment from a scout under command of Col. Sandford, recently killed eleven Indians and captured two women and one child. The detachment was under command of Maj. Collins, assisted by Lieutenant Smith, with 25 men of troop "E." First Cavy., 25 men of Troop "B" 3d Cavy., three men Company "A" 21st Infantry, and one citizen, Mr. D. Murphy, who acted as guide. They found a camp recently vacated by the Apaches and some seeds and mescal which they destroyed. A short distance from the camp they discovered a field of wheat which they likewise destroyed. Following a fresh Indian trail they soon overtook a band of Indians which they immediately charged, killing nine and taking two women and one child prisoners. On returning to camp they discovered three other Indians two of whom they killed.

Lieutenant Cushing is cooperating from Camp Grant with Col. Sandford. These officers seem energetic in executing the campaign which was planned some time ago, Col. Sandford has already attained an enviable reputation as a brave and successful Indian fighter. Gen. Coggswell, in command of this subdistrict is throughly alive to using the little force under his command, to the best advantage, and right well is he doing it.

"SHOOTISTS" :—Sunday last Captain Gay's ranch was the scene of a little pistol practice which resulted rather seriously for a couple of quadrupeds present: Two Mexicans rode up to Gay's herder, a man named Gwin, and wished him to explain by what authority he pastured his herd upon land which they contended belonged to them exclusively. Gwin, knowing that his employer owned the land and wishing to be rid of his visitors, requested them to adjourn to a region proverbial for high temperature. This was too much for a scion of proud Spain, so drawing a revolver from his belt, he dismounted the offensive G. by shooting the mule upon which he sat. Both Mexicans then approached Gwin with the evident intention of administering further chastisement, when the latter discharged his revolver at the head of the Don,s *caballo*, seriously fracturing the animal's jaw This play seemed rather dangerous, which fact did not escape observation on the part *de los caballeros*, who, dashing off at a break-neck speed, soon reached town, and presenting themselves before the sheriff, accused Gwin of an attempt to send them to the "bourn whence no traveller ever returns." Mr. G. was promptly arrested, and when the hour appointed for his examination had arrived it was discovered that his accusors had not only failed to appear, but had actually left town.

FISTICUFF:—On Tuesday evening the 10th inst. a misunderstanding arose between two distinguished individuals at the Saloon of F. M. Hodges. At request we suppress the names of the parties, one of whom is a prominent merchant of Tucson and the other a gentleman from Sonora. The affair had its origin in some remarks made by Sonora regarding the peculiarities of Tucson's feet, which remarks Tucson insisted upon shoving back down Sonora's neck. To this arrangement Sonora made sundry objections whereupon Tucson with clenched fist came down with a crash upon the delicate mouldings of Sonora's countenance. Sonora now struck out from the shoulder and got home on Tucson's eye, destroying the symmetry of that useful organ. Sonora dodged nimbly around and finally succeeds in bringing that portion of his nose immediately between the eyes, in contact with Tucson's fist, and during the remainder of the struggle continued to glare at his antagonist out of a pain of clouded eyes. A compromise was, however soon effected, and the belligerents separated and have since remained in bed with great slices of raw beefsteak covering their contusions.

MR. DAVIS wishes it to be distinctly understood that he *was not* manager of a ball given at the Saloon of Geo. Foster on the evening of the 5th, and does not, therefore, consider himself responsible for the grievences of parties who were "left out in the cold."

THE Apache Pass Mining Company's mill is again in operation, and affords the most gratifying results. The company is highly pleased at the prospects and intends carrying on the work without intermission.

WEDNESDAY evening last, Messrs. Goldberg, Owry, Goldtree, Lesinsky, a couple other Americans and four Mexicans left for Santa Catarina mine.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS:—The following is a statement showing the rates at which parties have contracted to furnish forage to the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year commencing July 1st 1870, together with the names of the contractors:

TUCSON DEPOT.

I. Goldberg & Co., 350,000lbs. barley hay @ 1¾ cent per pound.

I. Goldberg & Co., 650,000 pounds of hay @ 718-1000 ct. per pound.

Ewing & Head, 300,000lbs barley @ 3 and 30-100 cts per pound.

Ewing & Head, 300,000lbs corn @ 3 and 30-100cts. per pound.

CAMP CRITTENDEN.

Thos. Gardner, 400,000lbs hay @ 4-5 ct. per pound.

H. Stevens, 400,000lbs hay @ 4-5 ct. per pound.

Thos. Hughes, 200,000lbs corn @ 3 cts.

Wm. Morgan, 50,000lbs corn @ 3 and 3-10 cents per pound.

W. J. Osborne, 175,000lbs. barley @ 3 and 9-10 cents per pound.

CAMP BOWIE.

M. R. Platt, 1.300,000lbs. hay @ 1 and 1-10 cent per pound, cy.

Ewing and Head 800,000 pounds of corn and barley @ 5 and 35-100 cts. per pound.

CAMP GRANT.

I. Goldberg & Co., 800,000lbs hay @ 1 and 8-100cts per pound, cy.

A. Levin, 500,000lbs grain @ 5 and 35-100 cents per pound, cy.

CAMP GOODWIN.

M. R. Platt, hay @ 1½ cent per pound

Ewing & Head, corn and barley at 5 and 35-100 cts. per pound.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Estevan Ochoa,—the necessary amount of corn, at 13 and 23-100 cents per pound, coin.

DROWNED: A letter from Mr. I Polhamus of Arizona city to Mr. Hodges of this place, brings the particulars of a sad accident involving the death, by drowning, of W. B. Roads, an old and highly respected pioneer of this Territory. On the 29th ult., deceased, in company with W. G. Poindexter, started in a small boat to cross the river. About the middle of the river the boat struck a snag and turned over. Roads got on a sand spit and stood for a moment up to his waist in the water, when he suddenly sunk and has not been seen since. Poindexter saved himself by clinging to the boat. The deceased was formerly a resident of Pima County but for the past few years, has been living at Yuma where he had accumulated considerable property. He was well and favorably known throughout both counties and his sudden death has cast a gloom upon the spirits of many a warm friend.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT:—Quite an excitement sprung up on sunday evening last at the announcement that a sham battle was about to came off at the Papago rancheria, between a party of 20 or 20 Merican on one side and and as many Papago Indians, who personated wild Apaches, on the other. At 4 o'clock, p. m., the scene was crowded by about 1500 spectators eagerly watching for the opening of the combat. The Papagos occupied a position among the shrubbery, a short distance from their rancheria, and stood in line awaiting the command of their Chief. The Mexicans took a position, about 200 yards in front, armed with rifles loaded with blank cartridges, Matters being at length satisfactorily arranged the Papago Chief gave the signal by a whoop, and hardly had the sound reached the audience before the Indians had disappeared—prostrating themselves upon the earth in such manner as to hide themselves entirely from view. They now commenced a crawling march toward the enemy, starting to their feet at times and bounding forward, at the same time despatching arrows at the Mexicans, and falling flat upon the earth when the latter fired a volley from their muskets. This march continued in the same order until the parties came to close quarters when a brisk shooting of arrows and firing of muskets took place indiscriminately. when the Indians retreated taking one captive with them and leaving several dead and wounded upon the field.

The scene was one which could not be viewed without a feeling of excitement. The painted Indians bearing all the paraphrenalia of savage war, and whooping and yelling like demons, presented a most vivid picture of those terrible scenes upon the frontiers so often dreadfully real.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR:—Gov. Safford has made the following appointments at the respective dates given:

May 4—J. B. Perry, Justice of the Peace for Arizona City.

May 6—Henry Schwenker, Notary Public for Apache Pass.

May 7—Edward C. Grey, Justice of the Peace for Florence precinct.

May 11—T. B Tuttle, Justice of the Peace for Ehrenberg precinct

May 11—Jose M. Redondo and Wm. G. Poindexter, Supervisors for Yuma county; to hold office until Dec. 31, 1870.

May 11—J. G. Messec and J. C. Maynard, Commissioners of Deeds; to reside in San Francisco.

May 11—J. F. Bratton, Supervisor of Pima county; to hold until Dec. 31, 1870.

WHO KNOWS?—We have heard it whispered around that there is a military post in Arizona named Crittenden. Is this true? If so Gen. Grant should by all means send a bald-headed Quaker as a companion for its peace-loving officers, who would not whip an Indian unless they should happen to find him lying dead by the roadside. With the advent of the aforesaid bald Quaker, we would further suggest that orders be issued, from a competent source, to prevent Green and Barnard and Winters and Sandford from going near that post; these officers "strike hard" and might set a bad example, you see!

MR. OTT arrived from Yuma on Wednesday, and brings accounts of serious depredations by Indians, on the Gila river—particularly at Gila Bend.

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T., April 9, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday May 21st. 1870, for supplying the U. S Quartermaster's Department at this post, with one million, five Hundred thousand (1,500,000) pound of Barley.

Bids will be received for the entire amount, or any part of that amount, provided no bid is less than three hundred thousand (300,000) pounds.

The Barley must be of the best quality raised in this section of the Territory, sound and free from all dirt and foreign substances, and to be cleaned ith a fanning mill before delivery; also to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require.

Bidders will state their prices per pound in Gold coin, for Barley, to be thus delivered.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons as sureties, that in case a contract is awarded, the same will be entered into, and fulfilled.

Payment will be made in U. S. Gold coin. or its equivalent in Legal Tender Notes, immediately after the receipt of the Grain, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds, if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to accept the whole or any portion of the grain.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each bid.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for supplying Grain at Camp McDowell, A. T.," and to be addressed to the undersigned.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

J. J. JOHNSTON.
Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. A. Q. M.

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T., April 9, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, June 1st, 1870, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at this post with ONE THOUSAND (1000) cords of Wood, more or less, as may be required for one year, from October 1, 1870.

The wood must consist entirely of Mezquit, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require. A cord to consist of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, and to be closely piled.

Bidders will state the price per cord, in gold coin, for wood to be delivered.

The names of at least two good sureties must be given in the proposals.

Payment will be made in U. S. Gold Coin, or its equivalent in Legal Tender notes, immediately after the receipt of the wood, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds, if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each bid.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Supplying Fuel at Camp McDowell, A. T.," and to be addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids offered.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

J. J. JOHNSTON,
Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. A Q M.

E. F. DUNNE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

715, *F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C,*

Will promptly attend to the collection of all claims, placed in his hands, against the government of the United States.

Will also pay special attention to procuring patents for Mining Claims, School Lands etc.

Respectfully refers to Governor A. P. K. Safford, and Hon. R. C. McCormick. tf

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFRY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.,

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

Sealed Proposals

will be received at the office of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Pima, until 6 o'clock, p. m. on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1870, for building an adobe wall, (and furnishing the material for the same,) around the land set apart for a Public Cemetery, near the town of Tucson.

The said wall to be nine hundred and fifty-four (954) feet in length, twenty (20) inches thick, and six (6) feet high, with a rounded top.

For further particulars enquire of E. N. Fish, chairman Board of Supervisors, or of the clerk of said Board.

E. N. FISH,
Chairman Bd. of Supervisors.
F. H. GOODWIN,
7m2 Recorder and Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME AND CHARCOAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
TUCSON, A. T., April 25th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until noon on Tuesday the 31st day of May next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at this place with such quantities of good Lime and Charcoal as may be required during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next.

The price for each will be stated separately, by the bushel, in U. S. Gold Coin.

Delivery to be made from time to time as required by the Depot Quartermaster, and subject to his inspection.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Lime and Charcoal," and addressed to the undersigned.

By authority,
a30t5 J. G. C. LEE,
Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Portable Saw-mill and Shingle Machine.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Tucson, A. T., April 27th, 1870.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at this Depot, on Monday the 6th of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

one PORTABLE SAW-MILL,
one SHINGLE MOAHINE.

The articles must be removed immediately after the sale.

Terms: Cash in Government Funds.
a30t6. J. G. C. LEE,
Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the,

Santa Rita Saw Mill

All orders for lumber left with him wil receive prompt attention.

LAZARD & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.
March 23, 1870; tf.

Notice!

The Partnership heretofore existing between F. Lauenstein and John G. Hucke is this day dessolved by mutual consent. The businness will hereafter be conducted by the latter who will collect all claims and settle all accounts belonging to the late company;

Tucson April 27th 1870.

F. LAUENSTEIN,
JOHN G. HUCKE.

GERMAN BAKERY.

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public that hereafter he he will carry on the above business.

Fresh Bread, Pies, Cakes, etc., always on hand, and furnished to order.

JOHN G. HUCKE.
Tucson April 27th 1870. a30t3

Franco-American Restaurant.

Meals at all Hours.

Single meals,	75cts.
Three meals a day,	$1.50
Board per month,	$40.00
do. week,	$10.00

CHARLES COQUIDE,
Proprietor.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesillo, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in nothern and contra Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesill every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2m3t. La Mesilla, N. M

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.

Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc., etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

---

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf

January 22, 1870.

WHEAT'S SALOON.

BY

GOLDTREE & Co.

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.

The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

February 25, 1870. tf

TUCSON BREWERY.

BY

SALES & SMITH.

North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.

The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LIQUORS.

tf A. GLEIN & CO.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 3t

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

BY

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are

CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.

TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

consisting of

HATS and CAPS of every descriptio of adapted to every season,

CLOAKS

SHAWLS

BOOTS

SHOES

SLIPPERS

LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS

PRINTS

MUSLINS

DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

also

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

likewise

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o ucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR. which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

SAML. BOSTICK

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF Tucson, A. T.

AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandize is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

---

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

Notice!

All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating certain promissory note, for one thousand, five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS.

Tucson, A. T., May 3, 1870. 7m3

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of John H. Conwell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the said state to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the said estate, to exhibit the same at the office of Thos P. Dudley, in the town of Tucson, or to Charles Conwell, Camp Grant, A. T., with the necessary vouchers within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which time outstanding claims will be for ever debarred.

CHARLES CONWELL

m5t8. Administrator,

Tucson, A. T., March 1st, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

President

Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct 4, '67.

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on this Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY OCHOA & Co.

Jan. 15th 1870. f

TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Department of California.

San Francisco, March 10th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVICED AT this office until 12 M., on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, 1870, for the transportation of 100 tons (more or less) of Government Stores, from San Francisco to Tucson, A. T., for the fiscal year Commencing July 1st, 1870, and ending June 30th, 1871.

Bids to state in each case the price per pound, in gold coin, for the whole distance.

Bidders will state the route by which they propose to transport the stores.

Bidders will, in every case, state in their bid the smallest number of days they are willing to contract to deliver the stores at their destination, after they are turned over to them for transportation,

All bids to be made in triplicate, with copy of advertisement attached to each bid. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of two thousand dollars (a certified check preferred) as a guarantee that the bidders will execute the contract if awarded to him.

Bidders will state the names of their sureties to the required bond.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division Commanders.

The right to reject all or any of the bids is reserved, if it be considered for the interest of the service to do so

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Transporting Army Supplies from San Francisco, Cal., to Tucson A. T."

C. G. SAWTELLE,

Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Chief Q. M. Dep. Cal.

ap9t5

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

YUMA DEPOT, March 25th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate are invited for the delivery at this Depot and at Fort Yuma, for the ensuing fiscal year, of three hundred and fifty tons of Hay, more or less.

Bids for a portion of the above will be considered.

The Hay to be of the best bottom grass, in bales of not less than two hundred (200) pounds each; to be delivered at either the Depot or the Post, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Delivery to commence on the 1st of October and to be complete by the 31st of December 1870.

Bidders must enclose with their bids a statement by their proposed sureties, taken before a Justice of the Peace and certified by him, of their intention to give bonds in the sum of seven thousand (7,000) dollars for the faithful performance of the contract, in case it be awarded to their principal.

Bids will be received until 12 o'clock P. M. Tuesday May. 15th, 1870, when they will be opened.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the Government.

C. B. DANDY,

a12t8 Bvt. Brig. Gen'l U. S. A., A. Q. M.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870. No 19.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4,00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertio and one dollar for each subsequent insertio

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

JOINT RESOLUTION expressing the sympathy of Congress at the death of Major-General George H. Thomas.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives have heard with deep regret of the sudden decease of Major General George H. Thomas, endeared to the country by a series of unbroken, patriotic services during a period of thirty years.

SEC. 2 and be it further resolved, That his distinguished career in the defence of his country against foreign and domestic enemies, his never-faltering faith and zeal in the maintenance of the Union and the integrity of the government, and his stern execution of every trust confided to him, constitute a record in life memorable in death.

SEC. 3. And be it further resolved, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are hereby authorized to make such arrangements in connection with his obsequies as will attest the sympathy of Congress at this national bereavement.

Approved, April 5, 1870.

A RESOLUTION relating to officers of the soldiers' Home.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the law passed January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy, prohibiting the assignment of retired army officers to duty, shall not apply to officers selected by the board af commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, for duty at that institution, such selection being approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That they receive from the government only the pay and emoluments allowed by law to retired officers.

Approved, April 6, 1870.

A RESOLUTION directing the Librarian of Congress to return to the executor of Thomas Jefferson certain private papers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Librarian of Congress be authorized to return to the executors of Thomas Jefferson such of the papers of said Jefferson now in possession of the government as upon examination shall be deemed of a private character, reserving such as may be regarded public in their character, and report the same to the Committee on the Library.

Approved, April 6, 1870.

AN ACT to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for salaries of United States ministers for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and six thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars be and hereby is, appropriated to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for salaries of United States ministers, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Approved, Appril 13, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION directing an inquiry into the loss of the United States steamer "Oneida"

Whereas on the twenty-fourth day of January last, the United States steamer "Oneida," when leaving the port of Yokohama, Japan, came in collision with the British Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer "Bombay," and sunk almost instantly, with the loss of nearly all her officers and the greater part of her men; and whereas the Navy Department has been unable, in answer to a request of the House of Representatives, to communicate any detailed or satisfactory information touching the circumstances of the loss, beyond its extent and the number of casualties; and whereas it appears that no full and impartial and satisfactory investigation has been made into the causes of the disaster, or into the conduct of the parties implicated in it: Therefore.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, with the least practicable delay, order an inquiry to be made into the particulars of the loss of said United States steamer "Oneida," and of her officers and men, including the subsequent conduct of the captain of the steamer "Bombay," with a view to ascertain the responsibility for the collision by which she was destroyed, and for the destruction of life which attended the catastrophe, and make report of the same to Congress.

Approved, April 7, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives of the United States for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated:

To defray expenses of folding documents, including materials and labor, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of three mail carriers, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each, three thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For pay of laborers, six thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Approved, March 16, 1870.

AN ACT declaring the consent of Congress to the erection of a crib in Lake Erie by the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for the protection of an inlet for a water-works tunnel about to be constructed by said city.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the city of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, to erect and maintain in Lake Erie, at such distance from the shore thereof as may be necesary, a crib for the protection of an inlet shaft for an underlake water-works tunnel about to be constructed for the purpose of supplying said city with pure water: *Provided*, That said crib shall be furnished with a beacon-light, which beacon-light shall be kept lighted at all such seasons and hours as the light on the pier at the entrance of Cuyahoga river.

Approved, April 12, 1870.

AMENDED ARTICLE.

To replace Article 16 of the detailed regulations for the execution of the Postal Convention signed at Florence the 8th day of November, 1867.

In accordance with Article 18 of the Postal convention between Italy and the United States, signed at Florence on the 8th of Noveber 1867, the two administrations have agreed to replace Article 16 of the Detailed Regulations of 19th of March and 2d May, 1868, by the folowing article:

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established, in the respective letter-bills, in the proper money of the despatching office; but the international postages on the unpaid letters, or insufficiently prepaid letters, shall be computed in the money of the receiving office. the reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of five centesimi of Italy for one dollar of the United States.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter-bill, in the money of the despatching office, the cent of the United States and five centesimi of Italy shall be taken as equivalent.

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be paid, respectively, in gold, and in the denomination of the money of the creditor office.

Signed at Washington, the 1st day of May, 1869, and at Florence, the 25th day of May, 1869.

JNO. A. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.
G. BARBAVARA,
Director General of Posts.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE REGULATION OF THE POSTAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND BELGIUM, SIGNED AT BRUSSELS THE 21ST DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1867.

An Additional Convention between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes, for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the United States and Belgium shall be as follows:

1. On prepaid letters from the United States, ten cents.

2. On prepaid letters from Belgium, fifty centimes.

And for the sea conveyance of letters, in closed mails, across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the United States Office shall receive six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE 2.

The conditions of Article 5 and 14 of the convention between the United States and Belgium, signed in Brussels the 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, so far as they are contrary to the preceding article, are replaced.

ARTICLE 3.

The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the 21st of August, 1867, shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington this first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
[SEAL] MAURICE DELFOSSE.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.
By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
Washington, March 1, 1870.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE NETHERLANDS, SIGNED AT THE HAGUE THE TWENFY-SIXTH DAY OF SEPEMBER, A. D. 1867.

An additional convention between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce, or per 30 grammes, for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The single rate of letter postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations by closed mail, via England, subject to the reserve mentioned in Article 8 of the convention of the 26th day of September, 1867, shall be as follows:

I. On letters from the United States, ten cents, (U. S.)

2. On letters from the Netherlands, twenty-five cents, (Dutch.)

And for the sea conveyance of letters in closed mails across the waters of the Atlantic, Ocean, the United States shall receive six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE 2.

The conditions of Article 5 and 14 of the convention between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the Netherlands, signed at the Hague the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year 1866, so far as they are contrary to the preceding article are repealed.

ARTICLE 3.

The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the twenty sixth of September, 1867, shall come in to operation on the first day of February next.

Done in duplicate, and signed, at the Hague the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in Washington the twenty-ninth day of the same month.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
J. P. HOFSTEDE,
Chief Director of Posts of the Netherlands.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United Sates to be affixed,

[SEAL] U. S. GRANT.
By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
Washington, January 29, 1870.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO THE CONVENTION CONCLUDED ON THE 7TH—24TH NOVEMBER, 1868, BETWEEN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of effecting, by means of an additional convention, a reduction in the rate of postage chargeable upon letters conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States, the undersigned, duly athorized for that purpose by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The postage to be collected in the United Kingdom upon paid letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the United States, as well as upon unpaid letters posted in the United States addressed to the United Kingdom, shall be three pence per half ounce or fraction of half an ounce. Reciprocally, the postage to be collected in the United States upon paid letters posted in the United States addressed to the United Kingdom, as well as upon unpaid letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the United States, shall be six cents per fifteen grammes or fraction of fifteen grammes.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Office for ten cents an ounce on all unpaid international letters sent to the United States; and the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office for ten cents an ounce on all unpaid international letters received from the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 3.

Every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United Kingdom from the United States shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of three pence, to be retained by the British Post Office; and every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid received in the United States from the United Kingdom shall in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of six cents, such fine to be retained by the United States Post Office.

ARTICLE 4.

The charge for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, or through the United States, shall be computed at ten cents per ounce or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE 5

The conditions of the convention between the General Post Office of the United Kingdom and the General Post Office of the United States, signed in London the seventh day of November, and in Washington the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, so far as they are contrary to the preceding articles, are repealed.

ARTICLE 6.

The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of 7th—24th November, 1868, shall come into operation on the 1st of January, 1870.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in London the fourteenth day of the same month.

[L. S.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
[L. S.] HARTINGTON.
Postmaster General of the United Kingdom.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] U. S. GRANT.
By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, *December* 3, 1870.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO THE CONVENTION AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE POST DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY, SIGNED AT FLORENCE THE EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

An additional Convention between the General Post Office of the United States of Amer-

(Continued on 4th page.)

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

MAY 21.....1870.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY BETWEEN ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA.

Below the junction of the Gila with the Colorado river and on the south side of the latter stream, lies a small strip of land, upon which stands a portion of Arizona City, which has for some time been in dispute. The authorities of California claim that it belongs to that State, those of Arizona that it belongs to this Territory. Being fully impressed that no amount of declamation or pretension, without a preponderance of facts to sustain our position, would have weight in the determination of the question, we approach the investigation with a firm purpose to collect all the facts and evidence relevant thereto, weigh, compare and apply them without prejudice, and if they led to the decision that California and not Arizona were the rightful possessor of that strip of territory, to frankly admit it and advise that further steps to obtain possession of it be abandoned. The fact that California has been exercising complete jurisdiction over the same for some years, lent additional gravity to our investigation and caution to our conclusion, yet we have become thoroughly convinced that the land in controversy is as clearly within the legally organized limits of Arizona, and without those of California, as any portion of Territory east of the Colorado river; and any man, be he Californian or Arizonan, who will give due attention to the following statement of facts which we obtain from authentic records, can but reach the same conclusion.

The question is determined by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; the subsequent definite establishment of the Mexican and United States boundary by the joint commission of the two nations; the boundary of California as established in her constitution, and the boundary of New Mexico; and be it borne in mind that the act of Congress admitting California into the Union, and the one organizing New Mexico, (out of which Arizona was subsequently carved,) were both approved February 9, 1850, and therefore the subject was wholly before Congress at the same time.

Article Fifth of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, provides that after striking the Gila river the line should run "thence down the middle of the said river until it empties in the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California to the Pacific Ocean," &c. But the line as established did not precisely conform to that directory stipulation, for a subsequent paragraph of the same Article Fifth, provided also, that the commission to ascertain the exact line of this boundary "shall keep journals and make out plans of their operations, *and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein.*"

These facts are undisputed, viz: In pursuance of the treaty, commissioners were to establish and mark with monuments the definite bonndary, and that the two Republics would religiously respect it when so established, and that no change should ever be made except by the express consent of both nations.

United States commissioner Bartlett's Report says the line was run down and fixed in the middle of the Rio Gila's channel, until the waters of the Gila and Colorado united; that they there established a monument; that thence they ran a wester ly course, but not toward the channel of the Colorado until they reached a point seven miles below said monument, where the line crosses and leaves the Colorado. To establish this fact the report of the joint commission need not be relied upon, for the monument at or near the mouth of the Gila is still easily recognized at about one thousand yards from the channel of the Colorado, and this was the line's nearest approach to the Colorado until its intersection and crossing therewith about seven miles below. That the line, as established by the survey of the joint commission of the two Republics, did leave the Gila as designated by the monument; that said monument is about one thousand yards from the channel of the Colorado, and that said line did not cross the Colorado until it reached a point about seven miles below the mouth of the Gila, near "Pilot Knob," are facts admitted by all parties to the controversy.

Now, let us ascertain the conformity of the boundary lines of California and New Mexico, as approved by Congress, with that established by Mexico and the United States, and demonstrate that they are each consistent with the other, that there is no canflict, and the small strip of territory in question was intended and was in fact placed within the limits of New Mexico, and therefore, now, in Arizona.

First. Where is the boundary line of California, and where des it connect with the Mexican line? Her Constitution declares that after reaching a certain point, it runs "thence in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to the river Colorado, at a point where it entered the 35th degree of north latitude; thence down the *middle of the channel* of said river, to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico as established by the treaty of May 30, 1848."

Here let us inquire at what point, following "down the middle of the channel of said river," would the California boundary strike the line as established by the aforesaid treaty? Certainly not at the mouth of the Gila, for the monument marking the Mexican and United States line at this place is about one thousand yards —more than half a mile—distant from the Colorado channel. The Constitution of California specifically confines her boundary to "the middle" of the Colorado's channel, without any deviation to the international boundary, which only touches the channel about seven miles below the mouth of the Gila, and therefore does not include the land in question nor Arizona City; otherwise, the line would have to digress more than half a mile from *the channel*, in violation of the constitution.

In reply to this it may be contended that the treaty provided that the line down the Gila should cross the Colorado precisely at the junction of the two rivers, but it was not so established by the commission created in pursuance of the the treaty of May 30, 1848.

The Mexican commissioner might, with a show of justice, have insisted upon the line crossing there but he not only did not, but solemnly approved its crossing about seven miles below, as we have before shown. He authenticated a survey which actually diverted the line from the Gila about one thousand yards from its junction with the middle of the Colorado's channel—the California boundary—and this survey which was in advance made a part of the treaty thus approved by both governments. We think our answer, conclusive as to where the California boundary legally intersects the international boundary, and from this intersection it runs "thence west along said boundary to the Pacific Ocean."

Second. Where did Congress, in connection with the admission of California, and approval of her boundary as prescribed in her constitution, establish the initial point of the boundary of New Mexico? The Organic Act of New Mexico thus defines her boundary and we wish the reader to specially note the initical point: "Begining at a point in the Colorado river *where the boundary line with the Republic of Mexico crosses the same*; thence eastwardly with the said boundary line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of said river to the parallel of the thirty-second degree of north latitude; thence east with said degree to its intersection with the one hundred and third degree of longitude west of of Greenwich; thence north with said degree of longitude to the parallel of thirty-eight degrees of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south with the crest of said mountains to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California; thence with said boundary line to the place of begining."

Let the following points be noted: The Mexican boundary crosses only at a point about seven miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers; the New Mexican boundary commences there, and proceeds eastwardly with the said boundary, (via the monument on the Gila, near its month, to the Rio Grande; thence, as described, by different directions until it intersects the California line, which it follows "in the middle of the channel" of the Colorado river to the place of beginning, which clearly includes the disputed territory. California cannot, in accordance with the terms of the treaty and her Constitution get this side of the "middle of the channel" of the Colorado, and therefore her officials are beyond their jurisdiction, acting without authority, and trespassing upon Arizona's rights whenever they exercise, or attempt to exercise their functions this side of the Colorado river.

The confusion regarding this boundary line has been occasioned chiefly by the reading of the first clauses of Article Fifth of the Hidalgo treaty, and conveniently or otherwise ignoring the concluding and conclusive ones. The latter clauses declare that the precise line shall be defined by the survey, and the survey shall be a finality and religiously respected by both republics. Our opponents on this question totally ignore the survey and the Act defining the boundary of New Mexico, and unfairly quote the California Constitution. Had the international boundary been established across, or even to the middle of the channel of the Colorado *at* the mouth of the Gila, the strip of land in dispute would have remained wholly in the possession of Mexico until after December 30, 1853, the date of the Gadsden purchase, when it would have become a part of New Mexico, and, of course, subsequently of Arizona.

Our investigation of this question was much more in detail than is indicated in this article, but our space forbade a more ample explanation of it at this time. We have before us the treaties of 1848 and 1853; also, reports of the joint commissions created by each to precisely fix and mark the bounda ries; also persona narratives of these commissions; also, the California constitution, the Organic Acts of New Mexico and Arizona; also, the Act admitting California, and much other auxiliary testimony. We have examined all with much care, and made comparisons and drew conclusions after much deliberation, and have no doubt as to the correctness of our position, and we are pleased to learn that it is the determination of the Arizona authorities to assert by every legal process their jurisdiction over that strip of land until they shall have gained undisputed possession. The taxes of California are higher in gold than are those of Arizona in currency, and the convenience to county and Territorial records and official business of all kinds, combine to incline the occupants of that strip of land to recognize the Arizona authority, and they may safely do so.

THE SAN DIEGO AND YUMA ROAD.

Feeling the vital importance, to the business interests of Arizona, of the early construction of this road and knowing the interest which is felt by the majority of our readers in its successful operation, we intend to keep them posted on this matter—and it is entirely within our power to do so, owing to the accounts we every week receive through our valuable contemporary the San Diego *Union*. That paper, of the 5th inst. says that a "first rate road is being made. By the last of this week the road will be finished to the station at the Springs and then the ascent up the mountain will be commenced."

After inspection by the directors it has been decided to change the route somewhat. The route to be adopted will Shorten the road, lessen the grades, and afford a broad road bed giving ample room for teams to turn out of the road when trains meeting necessitate such movement. "If the Company succeed in clearing out the cañon," says the *Union*, "making a good road up the mountain, and straightens the road out to the Jacumba Valley (and we are assured that there is no doubt of this), it will have accomplished a great work, and can well afford to rest until the tolls on the road enable the Company to do more."

A letter to the *New Mexican* dated Chihuahua, April 26, says that a band of Indians numbering 40 or 50, and either from Arizona or New Mexico, armed with rifles and six shooters and well mounted made their appearance in the western part of this state a few days ago, committing horrible depredations, murdering men, women and children. Yesterday they attacked "Penol" and "Sauz." but a short distance from this city, where they killed three men and two women. They carried off several women from some small ranches in the vicinity of La Villa de la Concepcion"

A. S. Smith, of the *Marysville Appeal*, has retired from the editorial chair. His valedictory in the issue of April 30, is a beautiful example of *multum in parvo*. He begs to be excused for all the bitter things which he ever wrote—in short, he "takes them all back." Upon the whole, whatever may have been the character of his likes and dislikes he concludes his editorial career with an address which carries the conviction of a noble, generous mind.

Hon, B J. Waters. nominated by the President for associate justise of the supreme court of New Mexico, was confirmed by the Senate on the 30th ultimo.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA,
TUCSON A. T., May 16th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, for supplying the Quartermaster's department at the new post about to be established at or near the White Mountains, with one million eight hundred thousand pounds of well-cured merchantable hay, of the best quality that can be had within a reasonable distance of the post; the bulk of it to be cut and put up from this year's crop in August, September, October and November; to be well stacked at such place in the vicinity of the Post and in such sized stacks as the receiving officer may designate; to be salted if required—the Quartermaster's Department furnishing the salt—and subject to the inspection of the receiving officer.

Bidders will please state the price for the hay, by the pound, in Gold coin.

Bids will be received for any amount not less than one hundred thousand pounds; and when the responsibility of the biders is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Record), that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence and post-office address.

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of persons offered as security will be required.

A clause will be inserted in all contracts that they may be terminated at the pleasure of the government, and no contract shall be considered in force until it has received the approval of the commanding Generals of the Department of California and Military Division of the Pacific.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Hay" and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order,
J. G. C. LEE,
m21w5 Bvt. Lt. Col. and Chf. Q. M.
Sub-Dist. of Southern Arizona.

PROPOSALS
for Flour and Beans.

DEPOT COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,
Tucson A. T., May 11th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quintuplicate, will be received at this office until Thursday, the 30th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Flour and Beans of the best quality the country can afford, in sacks, as follows:

	Flour	Beans
At Tucson Depot or Camp Crittenden	160,000lbs.	24,500lbs
Camp Grant,	60,000lbs	5,600lbs.
Camp McDowell	75,000lbs.	8,400lbs.

The Flour to be put up in double sacks of good, new, strong material; the inner one to be of close texture, of the same size as the outer one and placed within the latter before being filled. The outer one to be of strong and coarse material; each double sack to contain not to exceed seventy-five pounds net.

The Beans to be put up in good, new, strong, single sacks, each to contain not to exceed seventy-five pounds, net.

The stores for Tucson or Camp Crittenden to be delivered at either place in whole or in part, as the government may elect, at such times and in such quantities as the Depot Commissary at Tucson may designate; those for Camps Grant and McDowell to be delivered at one time at each post, when required by the post commissary at the place of delivery; and the amount of any article at any post may be either increased or decreased at the pleasure of the government prior to final delivery above stated; due notice to be given the contractor of such required increase or decrease.

All the stores to be delivered at the expense of the contractor and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers to be appointed by the commanding officer of the post where the stores are received—the receiving commissary to be a member of the Board.

Should any post be abandoned and the contrator so notified, no stores for such post will be received.

Bidders will state their price for each article by the pound in U. S. gold coin; and when the responsibility of the bidder is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Recor) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence and post-office address.

Separate bids will be made for each post; but bids for Tucson or Camp Crittenden may be made together, the price at each of those places being separately stated.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample of each article such as the bidder is prepared to furnish.

The Bids will be forwarded to department Head Quarters for award, and all contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Bids for the above named stores will also be received by Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. P. Small, Chief C. S., Department of California, at San Francisco, up to the same day and hour as at this place. Proposals to be endorsed: "Proposals for Flour and Beans" and those to be opened here will be addressed to the undersigned.

By authority
J. G. C. LEE,
m21t6 Bvt. Lt, Col. & A. Q. M.
A. C. S.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN,

MAY 21.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Dr. Chas. H. Lord and wife arrived from the East on Sunday.

THE SOUTHERN overland Stages of Davis & Barela, heretofore running from Mesilla to Tucson direct, will hereafter touch at Rolston City.

LUMBER:—The enterprising Frenchman, A. Lazard, has now 24 teams upon the road hauling lumber from the Santa Rita mountains, and yet the consumption is so great that his lumber yard here seldom contains a single plank wich is not already engaged. The busy Frenchman is making "heaps of money" and there are few, if any, who are not pleased to observe the fact.

THE APACHES have been remarkably cool and inactive during the week. We have not heard of a single murder or case of robbery at their hands for the past eight days. This is rather encouraging to say the leat, and if the same pacific disposition on their part could be maintained for the next eight months the effect upon the affairs of the Territory would be cheering indeed.

THE latest accounts from the placer mines announce the almost total absence of water. Men have tried the process of dry washing but cannot make it pay. Many of the miners have returned to await the advent of the Summer rains before resuming operations. Several Mexicans are still at work, but owing to the disadvantage under which they lie, through the scarcity of water, the profits realized are quite slender.

THE BURRO MINES:—The accounts from the Burro Mines little more than furnish a repetition of the old story. The miners are busily engaged at delving into the bosom of the rock at the Burro of prospecting the surrounding country. Their ardor remains at typhoid heat which fact speaks well for the character of current developments.

MR D. O. MCCARTHY, of San Francisco, arrived by Sunday's stage. He represents a San Francisco company holding a claim at the Burro mines. Mr. McCarthy appears to be a man who fully understands the importance of his mission and who feels equal to the position—which is not at all surprising when we consider that he recently abandoned an editorial chair

ARRIVED.—A train of four wagons arrived from Yuma on Tuesday with a large stock of goods for Mr. J. Archibald. Mr. A. is working his way toward the head of the list of successful merchants with astonishing rapidity.

MINERS:—The mining excitement has completely thronged the town with strangers. We dare not undertake to give their names, or even their member, as the task of obtaining so much information would be likey to consume much more time than we can dispense with. Every week witnesses a most astonishing accession to our population. Business is becoming decidedly brisk and traders look cheerful and happy.

PICNIC:—Sunday, the 15th inst, will be remembered by many aspiring youths and blushing maidens as the day upon which the first genuine picnic was held in Arizona. Before the sun was yet above the mountain crest a train of carriages flew swiftly along the plain toward San Xavier, bearing the loveliest assemblage imaginable. Arriving at the ancient cathedral the whole party entered and after spending some time in the contemplation of its magnificent statuary and painting, adjourned to the open air beneath a cattonwood grove. Innumerable luxuries were now brought forth from baskets and bottles and a rural repast followed. The whole affair was the grandest success and continued until a late hour in the afternoon when the partis returned to cheer their homes, feeling that picnics can be made to succeed even in Arizona.

SMALL POX:—We mentioned a few weeks since the sudden disappearance of this epidemic, and as our Prescott contemporary has taken the trouble to lie about the matter—saying it has letters to prove that the disease is still devastating Tucson—and as this falsehood is put forth with the evident intention of hurting the interests of Tucson, it is but justice to our beautiful town to let the whole country know that there is not now nor has there been for a month past a single, solitaty case of small pox here. During the months of February and march the disease, of a most malignant type, did exist, and carried off several valuable men; but with the advent of the dry and pleasant days of April it disappeared. We are at a loss to understand the object of the *Miner* in publishing falsehood calculatad to interfere with the interests of Southern Arizona, while knowing—as he certainly must know—that without a helping hand from the South, Northern Arizona would soon be a wilderness.

A MODEL BARTENDER:—A. Levin, of lager notoriety, has in his employment, one of the most unscrupulous bartenders who ever quaffed a glass of lager. This individual upon a recent occasion, observing several monied loungers seated in the saloon, put on his best smile and in a rich Teutonic accent wished to know if the gentlemen would each have a *prezel*. The generous offer was at once accepted and soon every gentleman in the apartment was gnawing or endeavoring to gnaw this singular beverage. Now, if there is any living man who can eat a *prezel* without the aid of a glass of lager he is certainly a curiosity—and such curiosities the present gentlemen were not, for each called and paid for his glass of lager while the worthy bartender "fobbed" the cash, remarking as he did so: "Zold mit un pretzel; mine Got gentlemans coom agen!"

GOVERNOR SAFFORD, accompanied by Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Weston, and others, left for the Burro Mines on Monday. It is the intention of the Governor to adopt some means of ascertaining the exact location of these mines with regard to the Territorial boundary—it being at present a matter of uncertainty, or rather a matter of dispute, whether they belong to Arizona or to New Mexico. This matter satisfactorily settled, the Governor will proceed to the White Mountains to satisfy himself by personal observation regarding the real character of that region which, as an agricultural district, is said to be the garden spot of the Territory—the mountains of which contain silver and the streams, gold. The Governor, in his solicitude for the progress of his Territory and the welfare of his people, is, we are inclined to think, rather indifferent to personal hardships and personal risks. The oppressive heat now prevailing, rendering exposure a species of punishment, and the liability of a small pary to be "taken in" by Indians, lead as to regard the Governor's position at present as one of hardship and insecurity.

INTREPID MINERS:—On Wednesday, the 11th inst., a party of men started out to locate the Santa Catarina mine, and a more hopeful and enthusiastic crowd, at the time of starting, never shouldered a pick or "fobbed" a bottle of acid in the cause of mining. Mules, horses and burros duly packed, guns and pistols newly loaded and primed and every other preliminary arrangement duly consummated, away sauntered the sanguine host at the fall of evening with "heaving bosoms" and faces aglow through the balmy influence of argentine aspirations. Arriving at the foothills of Santa Catarina Mountains on the morning of the 12th, our heroes commenced to ascend a delightful grade of somewhat less than 1760 yards to the mile, and after playfully tumbling over rocks, or viewing with ecstacy their pack mules as these latter practised gymnastic feats adown the precipices, for some six hours, a point was attained which commanded a full view of the gigantic out-croppings of the Mine Catarina. At this crisis one would naturally admit that a grand rash, accompanied by argentine whoops to keep up the spirit of emulation, would be quite in order; but the party thought otherwise. The Mine Catarina lies about 1000 yards below the point upon which the "invincibles" were perched, and the bare thought of descending by a slope of less than 1500 yards was too much for those daring prospectors; so after searching in vain for some friendly branch or crag from which to suspend the guide, the expedition cast a last, longing glance at the great "impracticable" and returned with icy ardor.

NOTICE!

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Pima until 6 o'clock p. m., on the 23d day of May 1870, for building a stone foundation for the wall of the Public Cemetery, near Tucson; said foundation to be of good stone, twenty inches above the ground, twenty inches under, and nine hundred and fifty-four feet long.

By order of the Board
F. H. GOODWIN,
Clerk.

May 13th, 1870.

E. F. DUNNE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
1301, *F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C,*
Will promptly attend to the collection of all claims, placed in his hands, against the government of the United States.
Will also pay special attention to procuring patents for Mining Claims, School Lands etc.
Respectfully refers to Governor A. P. K. Safford, and Hon. R. C. McCormick. tf

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFRY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4;67 tf

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869
M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.
HINDS & HOOKER.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between William Sniffin and Samuel Wise, in the Bluewater station, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Wise who will collect all debts and discharge all indebtedness belonging to the late firm.
WM. SNIFFIN.
SAML. WISE.
Bluewater Station, May 2, 1870. 14m3

NOTICE,

WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the
Santa Rita Saw Mill
All orders for lumber left with him will receive prompt attention.
LAZARD & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.
March 23, 1870; tf.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished—having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis.
The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.
"GUS" will be always at his post in the BAR.
LEVIN & CO.
April 16 1870. tf

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON. A. T.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

Notice!

The Partnership heretofore existing between F. Lauenstein and John G. Hucke is this day dessolved by mutual consent. The businness will hereafter be conducted by the latter who will collect all claims and settle all accounts belonging to the late company;
Tucson April 27th 1870.
F. LAUENSTEIN,
JOHN G. HUCKE.

GERMAN BAKERY.

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public that hereafter he he will carry on the above business.
Fresh Bread, Pies, Cakes, etc., always on hand, and furnished to order.
JOHN G. HUCKE.
Tucson April 27th 1870. a30t3

Franco-American Restaurant.
Meals at all Hours.

Single meals,	75cts.
Three meals a day,	$1.50
Board per month,	$40.00
do. week,	$10.00

CHARLES COQUIDE,
Proprietor.

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T., April 9, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday May 21st. 1870, for supplying the U. S Quartermaster's Department at this post, with one million, five Hundred thousand (1,500,000) pound of Barley.
Bids will be received for the entire amount, or any part of that amount, provided no bid is less than three hundred thousand (300,000) pounds.
The Barley must be of the best quality raised in this section of the Territory, sound and free from all dirt and foreign substances, and to be cleaned ith a fanning mill before delivery; also to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require.
Bidders will state their prices per pound in Gold coin, for Barley, to be thus delivered.
Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons as sureties, that in case a contract is awarded, the same will be entered into, and fulfilled.
Payment will be made in U. S. Gold coin, or its equivalent in Legal Tender Notes, immediately after the receipt of the Grain, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds, if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to accept the whole or any portion of the grain.
A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each bid.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for supplying Grain at Camp McDowell, A. T.," and to be addressed to the undersigned.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
J. J. JOHNSTON.
Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. A. Q. M.

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T., April 9, 1870,
SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, June 1st, 1870, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at this post with ONE THOUSAND (1000) cords of Wood, more or less, as may be required for one year, from October 1, 1870.
The wood must consist entirely of Mezquit, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require. A cord to consist of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, and to be closely piled.
Bidders will state the price per cord, in gold coin, for wood to be delivered.
The names of at least two good sureties must be given in the proposals.
Payment will be made in U. S. Gold Coin, or its equivaleut in Legal Tender notes, immediately after the receipt of the wood, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds, if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.
A copy of this advdrtisement (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each bid.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Supplying Fuel at Camp McDowell, A. T.," and to be addressed to the undersigned.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids offered.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
J. J. JOHNSTON,
Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. A Q M.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME AND CHARCOAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
TUCSON, A. T., April 25th, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until noon on Tuesday the 31st day of May next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at this place with such quantities of good Lime and Charcoal as may be required during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next.
The price for each will be stated separately, by the bushel, in U. S. Gold Coin.
Delivery to be made from time to time as required by the Depot Quartermaster, and subject to his inspection.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids deemed unsatisfactory.
Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Lime and Charcoal," and addressed to the undersigned.
By authority,
J. G. C. LEE,
a30t5 Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Portable Saw-mill and Shingle Machine.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Tucson, A. T., April 27th, 1870.
WILL be sold at Public Auction, at this Depot, on Monday the 6th of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
one PORTABLE SAW-MILL,
one SHINGLE MCAHINE.
The articles must be removed immediately after the sale.
Terms: Cash in Government Funds.
J. G. C. LEE,
a30t6. Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

ica and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes, for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

The single rate of letter postage on the direct correspondence exchange between the two administrations, by closed-mail, via England, shall be as follows:

From letter to the United States ten cents.
For letter from Italy, fifty-five centesimi.

And for the sea conveyance of letters, in closed mails, across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the United States Office shall receive six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE 2.

The conditions of Articles 5 and 12 of the convention agreed upon between the Post Department of the United States of America and the Postal Administration of the Kingdom of Italy, signed at Florence the eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, so far as they are contrary to the preceding article, are repealed.

ARTICLE 3.

The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the 8th of November, 1867, shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Florence the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in Washington the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
BARBAVARA,
Director General.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.
By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, February 8, 1870.

E. N. Fish, Tucson. S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of *Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc., etc.*, which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

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PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & C°

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.

January 22, 1870.

WHEAT'S SALOON.

BY

GOLDTREE & C°.

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.

The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

February 25, 1870. tf

TUCSON BREWERY.

BY

SALES & SMITH.

North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell,

The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.
SAML. ROSTICK

E. N. Fish, Tucson. S. Silverberg, San Francisco.

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

BY

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

consisting of

HATS and CAPS of every descriptio of adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

also

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

likewise

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER, HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o ucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

CHAS. M. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

tf A. GLAVIN & CO.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhee

---

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

Notice!

All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating certain promissory note, for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7 h, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS.
Tucson, A. T., May 3, 1870. 7m3

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of John H. Conwell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the said state to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the said estate, to exhibit the same at the office of Thos. P. Duffiey, in the town of Tucson, or to Charles Conwell, Camp Grant, A. T., with the necessary vouchers within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which time outstanding claims will be for ever debarred.

CHARLES CONWELL
m5t8. Administrator,
Tucson, A. T., March 1st, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief, at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President.
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Otot4, '67.

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY OCHOA & Co.
Jan. 15th 1870 f

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly four-horse coach between the above points, connecting at Mesillo, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in nothern and centra Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesill every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.
DAVIS & BARELLA.
2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES,

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869, tf.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870. No 20.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2.00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertio and one dollar for each subsequent insertio

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purpose.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the objects hereinafter expressed, viz.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For additional pay of twelve watchmen, at two hundred and twenty dollars each, and eleven laborers employed in the Treasury Department buildings, at one hundred and dollars each, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For additional pay of thirty, laborers, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy: *Provided*, that the pay shall not exceed seven hundred and twenty dollars each for said year, three thousand six hundred dollars.

To one watchmen acting as lieutenant of the watch, the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars, in addition to his pay as watchman.

For additional pay of three watchmen and two laborers in the navy Department, eight hundred and thirty dollars

For additional pay of forty laborers employed in the patent Office, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided*, That their pay shall not exceed seven hundred and twenty dollars each per annum.

For cartage for the House of Representatives, three thousand dollars.

For salaries of officers, clerks, and other employe[e]s in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, thirty thousand dollars.

For pay of assistant engineer from January first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, five hundred dollars.

For additional pay of fifteen laborers employed in the Post Office Department, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For additional pay of eleven laborers in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For additional compensation of nine watchmen in the Post Office Department, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand and eighty dollars.

For contingent expenses, copying, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, miscellaneous items for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus, twelve thousand dollars.

To supply deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred thousand dollars.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

For pay of one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, and three female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each, in his office, seventeen hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

For rent dies paper; for stamps and incidental expenses, including the cost of subscriptions for such number of copies of the "Interal Revenue Record and Customs Journal" as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary to supply to revenue officers, three hundred thousand dollars.

ABANDONED AND CAPTURED PROPERTY.

For the necessary expenses of defending suits in the Court of Claims against the United States, for the proceeds of abandoned and captured property under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the joint resolution of March thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twenty thousand dollars; and for the necessary expenses incurred in defending suits against the Secretary of the Treasury or his subordinates and agents, in respect to or growing out of the seizure of such property, and in prosecuting suits for the recovery of property claimed to have accrued or belonged to the United States, growing out of the rebellion or the suppression thereof, and for settling the accounts of agents employed in recovering such property, twenty thousand dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

For roofing and continuing the work on the custom-house at Cairo, Illinois, ten thousand dollars.

For roofing and continuing the work on the custom-house at Detroit Michigam, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For general repairs of custom-house at Savannah, Georgia, fifteen thousand dollars.

For general repairs of custom house at Mobile, Alabama, fifteen thousand dollars.

For plastering, iron work, and carpentry on the custom-house at Portland Maine, thirty thousand dollars

For repairing the custom-house at Richmond, Virginia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For paving, grading, and fencing about custom house at Ogdensburgh, New York five thousand dollars.

For paving, curbing grading, sewerage, and other work about the court-house and post office at Springfield, Illinois, the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

For the purchase of additional land for the custom-house at Castine, Maine, six hundred dollars.

For continuing construction granite and fire-stone work, for custom-house, Saint Paul, Minnesota, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the money shall be expended until a contract or contracts shall be entered into by the proper authorities with the lowest responsible bidders for the completion of the entire building at a sum, including all moneys already expended in its constructions not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars; and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this proviso shall be deemed unlawful.

For completing the work on the court-house and post office at Des Moins, Iowa, twenty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars.

For roofing, interior brick work, and plastering of court-house at Madison, Wisconsin, thirty thousand dollars.

For plastering, iron-work, and carpentery for the court-house at Portland, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the building for court-house and post-office in New York city, one million dollars: Provided, That no part of this sum beyond the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or any other sum appropriated for this purpose, shall be expended until a contract or contracts for the completion of the entire building in conformity with plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General, and at all times under their direction, shall be entered into with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, and for a sum not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars, including all sums already expended for that purpose, except that for the site; and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this proviso shall be deemed unlawful.

For continuing the work, and for granite and freestone work on the building for branch mint at San Francisco, California, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For construction and repairs of custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, and of the wharves adjacent thereto, and for employment of such labor as may be necessary to protect from injury and deterioration the marble and other building materials for said custom-house, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairing damage done by storm in September, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to the marine hospital at Portland, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the marine hospital building at Chicago, Illinois, one hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of the money shall be expended until a contract or contracts shall be entered into by the proper authorities with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders for the completion of the entire building at a sum, including all moneys already expended in its construction, not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars; and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this proviso shall be deemed unlawful.

For continuing the construction of the appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, forty thousand dollars.

For stone work of the west centre stairs of the Treasury building, Washington, District of Columbia, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For putting files rooms under the porticos in the Treasury building, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For balconies to widen the passages about the custom-house building, in Bangor, Maine, five thousand dollars.

For furniture for the custom-house and the offices therein, at Bangor, Maine, twelve thousand dollars.

For furniture for the court-house and offices therein, at Des Moins, Iowa, twelve thousand dollars.

For furniture for the custom-house and offices therein, at Ogdensburgh, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For furniture for the court house and offices therein, at Springfield, Illinois, fifteen thousand dollars.

For furniture for the custom-house at Wiscasset, Maine, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For casual and necessary repairs of the various public buildings in the United States, under the control of the Treasury Department, forty thousand dollars.

For repairs of custom-house at New Orleans, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the Capitol grounds, and repairing the Capitol building twenty thousand dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To pay for copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix furnished to members and delegates of the third session of the fortieth Congress, four thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty one cents.

To pay for reporting and printing in the Daily Globe debates of the House of Representatives of the same session three thousand and seventeen dollars and five cents.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the second session of the forty-first Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House for the second session of the forty-first Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

To defray the expenses of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, incurred in their recent investigations in New York and Boston on the order of the House of Representatives, two thousand dollars, to be paid into the contingent fund of the House.

To defray the expenses of the Committee on Military affairs, incurred in the recent investigations on the order of the House of Representatives, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, such sum as may be necessary, not exceeding four thousand dollars.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the House of Representatives, to defray outstanding indebtedness, incurred by investigating committees, and in the office of the Sergeant-at-arms of the House, three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

For the public printing, ninety-five thousand dollars.

For the public binding, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives, fifteen thousand dollars.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

UTAH.

For additional salary of chief justice and two associate, at one thousand dollars each, three thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, and for officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, fifteen thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For compensation and mileage or the members of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, and for officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of that assembly, eight thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For paper, printing, bindig, and folding the bills, laws, and journals of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, for the session begun and held on the first Monday in October, eigthteen hundred and sixty-nine, six thousand dollars.

To pay claim of T. F. McElroy, for balance due him for public printing during fiscal year ending June thirty eigthteen hundred and sixty seven, three thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty four cents.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

To pay for printing and binding the laws and journals of the last session of the legistative assembly of Dakota, Territory, and for incidental expenses of the office of the secretary of said Territory, five thousand dollars.

PUBLIC LANDS.

For salary of surveyor general of Louisiana, two thousand and seventy-two dollars, and for clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of surveyor general of Montana, five hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-three cents; for rent of his office, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, nine hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, five hundred dollars.

For salaries of surveyor general of Florida, one hundred and forty eight dollars and thirty-five cents,

For salaries of clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Minnesota, thirteen hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Dakota, two thousand two hundred and twenty six dollars.

For salaries of clerks in the office of the surveyor general of California and Arizona, four thousand dollars.

For salaries of clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Kansas, one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For salaries of clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Nevada, and contingent expenses, three hundred dollars.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

PENSION OFFICE.

For navy pensions to widows and others, eighty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Pension Office, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of laborers and messengers, five thousand dollars.

For rent of building on G street, corner of Eighth street, from the sixteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy at an annual rental of not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, such sum as may be necessary is hereby appropriated.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

For pay of interpreter, nine thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

PATENT OFFICE.

For difference of pay to fifty-three female copyists in the Patent Office for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand six hundred dollars: Provided, That said sum does not increase their compensation beyond nine hundred dollars each for said year.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

For the purpose mentioned in the fourteenth section of the act of July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to establish in the District of Columbia a house of correction for boys," and to be paid in the same manner as the appropriation therein made is directed to be levied and paid, the payment of the several portions to be paid by the city of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington, respectively, to be enforced in the same manner as therein provided, twe veth usand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay such sum as on examination he shall find justly due, and incurred in a survey of the ground

(Continued on page 4.)

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

MAY 28.....1870.

THE TERRITORIAL MILITIA.

It is eminently gratifying to view the unanimous favor with which the Governor's militia project is viewed by the people of the Territory. The people of Pima county, since the matter was first placed before the public by the Governor's proclamation of October 18, 1869, feeling that the utmost good must result forom the operations of a well-organized militia force, have exhibited marked anxiety for the consummation of the project. And this favorable consideration is not confined to Pima county alone; for letters from prominent men in Yuma, and the counties to the north convince us that the masses of the people are not only satisfied and willing to organize, but without hesitation will, if called upon for active duty, give their services in camp and field.

This determination on the part of the settlers to rid the country of troublesome Indians, is not of a sensational character, conceived upon momentary impulse, but a matured determination brought about by years of suffering; by a thirst for vengeance upon the murderers o parents, children and friends, by a resolve to punish rapine and theft, and by a wish to be free to pursue legitimate avocations, to develop the Territory and to establish permanent homes in a country where climate, soil and mineral wealth challenge competition with any other spot upon the known world. No, it is not a a sudden infliction of wrong to which may be attributed the existence of this spirit of resistence, and there is, therefore, no cause to apprehend that when the moment for action shall have arrived, the public ardor will be found wanting or even cool.

True it is that arms and ammunition are the only aid to be extended by government toward the organization and action of this militia—unless it cooperate with the military, under military orders, in which case the government will furnish rations. If it be designed to place a distinct militia force in the field, to operate independently, such force will have to be maintained by the local government. Two companies, two hundred men, well armed and mounted, and under the command of *experienced* frontiersmen, (and many such men may be found in Arizona,) will do more toward the ultimate peace of the Territory in six months, than the mercenary service of 2000 military will accomplish in six years. We have not put forth this opinion from an ideal basis alone; its foundation is an experience of six years, during which period the condition of the people has been gradually going from bad to worse and worst. Now, it is not our intention to detract from the merits of the military force at present operating against the Indians; for with the single exception of Camp Crittenden, all the posts south of the Gila have done some good service, in fact as much as could be reasonably expected from a "handful of military," obliged to fight Indians in accordance with military tactics, and burthened with the garrison duty of one military post to about every one hundred men. Nor can it be expected that men fighting *ex officio*, or mercenarily, will display energy equal to that which will characterize those who strike to avenge the murder of a parent or a child, or the desolation of a home. The military force, generally considered, is doing all that it is expected to do, but a militia force could accomplish much more.

By the time that the governor will be prepared to accept the active service of a militia force, Pima county will not hesitate to furnish the men for one company, and the other counties of the Territory, combined, will easily man the other. The operations of such force will arouse a spirit of emulation on the part of the regular troops, and the effect of this upon the Apache question will be sudden and decisive.

Country correspondence of the *New Mexican* dated at Rio Mimbres, May 2, says:

It is reported here that Indians have taken fifty head of cattle from the Hot Springs in this (Grant) county belonging to Mr. Lacy. The cattle were taken yesterday. It is not known whether the "noble reds" took their booty to Drewsburg, or somewhere else, for safe keeping.

There are reports that the Indians are threatening the Solomon river settlements in Kansas, and those on the Cen' al Railroad; they will be protected by troops.

THE PIEGAN INDIANS.

The disposition lately manifested by the Piegans goes to show that Sheridan understands the true policy of treating with scheming and treacherous Indians. It was a terrible slaughter—173 Indians—terrible only because effected at a single engagement. One thousand Indians killed at different times within a year would not appear half as terrible, nor would the effect of such detailed slaughter be so keenly felt or so conducive to ultimate peace, Sheridan's plan was therefore, after all, the humane and economic plain. Those Indians now sue for peace, for permanent and unconditional peace as will be seen from the following paragraphs from a letter writen by a Catholic Missionary in Montana, and forwarded by the Superintendent of Indian affairs of Montana to the I. S. Parker, Indian Commissioner:—

The Mountain Chief complained of the false report of his having declared war against the whites. He strongly denied having said anything that could be so understood. He said he had been stripped of his lodge and made poor, but he is satisfied that his young men have been beaten, and thinks that now they will mind their chiefs and not go any more to trouble the whites. He desires now to make with them a good and lasting peace.

Asaca, chief of the band of Fried Greese Indians, complained that while he has been friendly with the whites his band suffered more than the others. He was not ill-disposed towards them; and desired that a lasting friendship should be established again.

The Boy chief said that it was his desire that the past be forgotten and a good peace be made with the whites. He complained that the Pen d'Orilles, were hostile and desires that the whites will exercise their influence to bring them to make a lasting peace with the Piegans.

LO! THE POOR "MINER"!

Our "friend" of Northern Arizona, the *Miner* man, is rampant. After having descanted at considerable length upon the gradually waning fortunes of "unfortunate Northern Arizona" and indulged in a silly agument tending to attribute the misfortunes of that section to the antagonism of the South, he says:

We would not speak of these matters but for the systematic, barefaced manner in which this section has been slandered by McCormick and his tools, and the treacherous, dishonorable mode by which the same parties robbed us of the Capital. But, we are willing to forget the past, and shall not try to get even by writing down Southern Arizona as a desert. On the contrary, we shall endeavor to help her onward and upward whenever her people show a disposition to throttle the scoundrelly, selfish politicians who have tried to build themselves up by slandering Northern Arizona and her people. Southern Arizona has sufficient mineral and other resources to make of her a wealthy section of the State of Arizona, or an independent sovereign State. We know this, and cheerfully assert it, in the face of the fact that the newspaper published in her principal town recently asserted that there were no mines and no productive lands in Northern Arizona—"noting save rocks." We would have disputed the assertion, upon first learning of its utterance, were it not that we know its author to be a carpet bagger in the Territory, and entirely ignorant of its resources—save those in the immediate vicinity to Tucson.

Why, no, dear *Miner!* You labor beneath the burthen of a ponderous mistake: McCormick has been and is to-day a true friend of Arizona—recognizing the interests of no one particular point above those of another. Deny this if you will, and, having done so, point out a sugle action on his part, eighter here or at Washington, to justify your argument? He has put forth his best efforts to procure you mail facilities, and may yet succeed in his honest endeavor. You are indebted to him for a separate Military Department *with headquarters at your very door.* Does this, and much more, merit no other acknowledgment by you than slander and abuse? Out upon thee *Miner!* Verily it were better to be thy persecutor than thy benefactor! And we challenge you to produce a single particle of evidence to substantiate your assertion that the Capital was obtained from you by either fraud or treachery; it was taken from you by straightforward legislative enactment, of which fact you are well aware, and the consciousness of which, by pointing out the propriety of accepting the inevitable, should suffice to shield you from the subtle, recoiling influence of abuses so unworthily calculated to injure the integrity of Arizona's most potent advocates. The *Miner* concludes his dirge of Northern Arizona by calling us a "carpet-bagger," but we do not take this seriously to heart, feeling quite certain that it was a mistake on the part of the compositor. The *Miner* man certainly never intended to apply to us a stronger term than a "garret beggar" or a "capital braggart" or a "cussed blackguard," and it was doubtless one of these terms—so familiar at the *Miner* office—that suggested "carpet-bagger" to the sleepy compositor.

The following description of an Indian garment appeared in a letter from the pen of Grace Greenwood:

"While on a visit to the Land Office, I was shown by Mr. Wilson, the Commissioner, a singular relic of a late fight on the plains. It was a garment taken from an Indian chief, after death. A shirt of buckskin, made without the usual ornamentation of beads and porcupine quills, yet graced with something quite novel in the decoration way—*a full long fringe formed of the hair of whits women and children.* It was a ghastly adornment—indeed, the entire garment was a very unpleasant thing to inspect. The only point in it on wihch the eye could rest without horror or pity, was a small round hole, beneath which the raging heart of a human wild beast came one day to a full stop.

The following encouraging bit of news in relation to the movements of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Co., we find in the Los Angeles *Star* of April 30:

Col. Thomas S. Sedgewick, chief engineer of the Western Division of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, projected from Texas through to San Diego, via the Gila river valley, informs us that a survey of 100 miles has been made eastward from the coast, and that a preliminary location of twenty-five miles has also just been completed. He expects that ground will be broken for the laying of track within three month. The general route, throughout, has been decided upon. The State of Texas has granted ten thousand acres of land within its border to further the Texas division. Late advise from Europe announce that $2,000,000 worth of bonds have been disposed of in paris, the amount to be take by the Company in railroad iron and material.

Rough Times in Chihuahua.

The following additional particulars of the late raid by Apaches through the State of Chihuahua we take from Chihuahua correspondence of the *New Mexican* dated May 3:

The party of Indians of which I wrote you a few days ago, after killing some six or eight persons at Sauz and Peñol, drew off toward the Hacienda de Ensenillos, where they drove off a lot of oxen. Dionicio Acosta, administrator of the Hacienda, got a few men together pursued the Indians, but finding that they outnumbered his party, sent back to the Hacienda for reinforcements, and finally getting them took the trail and soon came in sight of the main body of the Indians, who, so soon as they saw him attacked him rifle in hand. The Indians handled the Rancheros rather roughly for a short time, and were getting about the best of the fight, when Acosta, seeing himself in a tight place, dismounted his men, who now partly recovered from the surprise of the first brusque attack, brought their Spencer rifles to bear upon Mr. Indian with deadly effect, tumbling two of them from out of their saddles and wounding two more; this somehow demoralized the Indians, who after firing a few more shots yelling furiously, retreated, carrying off with them their killed and wounded, leaving behind them the oxen, several horses fully equipped, and a lot of other spoil, among which were several U. S. blankets(?).

The News.

The Senate Committee reported against the bill allowing Mrs. Lincoln a pension of $5,000 per annum.

The sheriff of Warren County Ga., was arrested for receiving bribes from the citizens.

A London despatch from the Gov. General of Canada, confirming the settlement of the Red River troubles was received by Earl Granville in London. A later despatch says that troops for Red River left Toronto on the 12th inst.

General Fremont is reported convalescent after his recent severe illness.

The committee on foreing affairs on paraguay will on authority of the members of the committee show Lopez to have been more cruel and bloodthirsty than any tyrant of Rome.

The U. S. Indians Commission called a meeting to be held May 18th, for the purpose of sustaining the President in his peace policy towards the Indians. They also call out he people throughout the country to form auxiliary associations.

Two shoulder-hitting blackguards, Mase and Allen thrashed each other badly at New Orleans on the 5th inst. Allen was whipped.

Some of the principal ladies at Puerto Principe signed an address asking their relations in the insurgent army to for bear carrying arms againts the government and to come to enjoy the liberties under the Spanish government

The House resolved to continue its opposition to the northern Pacific railroad bill, until allowed time for discussion and amendments.

Notice!

The co-partnership heretofore existing between John S. Thayer and J. A. Singleton is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. A. singleton will collect all debts and pay all indebtedness of the late firm.

JOHN S. THAYER,
J. A. SINGLETON,

Tucson May 23, 1870.

Notice!

NOTCE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Joseph Goldtree and Charles Stickly is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by Joseph Goldtree who will settle and collect the accounts of the late firm.

JOSEPH GOLDTREE.
CHAS. STICKLY.

Tucson A. T. }
May 25, 1870. } 2813

INTERNAL REVENUE.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, PRESCOTT, May 4, 1870.

NOTICE is heredy given, in accordance with the provisions of Excise Law, that the Annual Internal Revenue Taxes are now due and payable, and that the Collectors will be in attendance to receive the same, on the

TENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

at their respective offices, in the following divisions, to wit:

In the County of Yavapai—the Collector, Prescott.

In the County of Mohave, excepting that portion South of La Paz, J. B. Tuttle, Deputy Collector, Hirenberg.

In the County of Pima, P. R. Brady, Deputy Collector, Tucson.

In the County of Yuma, and that portion of Mohave South of La Paz, Ira Mabbet, Deputy Collector, Arizona City.

LEVI BASHFORD,
Collector.

m28t2

OLD GERMAN BAKERY.

North end Leslusky's Building.

JOHN G. HUCKE, . . . PROPRIETOR,

Would inform the public that he is now sole owner and manager of the above-named busines and is at all times prepared to furnish patrons with superior bread, cake, pies etc.. A share of public patronage is solicited. tf.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA,
TUCSON A. T., May 16th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, for supplying the Quartermaster's department at the new post about to be established at or near the White Mountains, with one million eight hundred thousand pounds of well-cured merchantable hay, of the best quality that can be had within a reasonable distance of the post; the bulk of it to be cut and put up from this year's crop in August, September, October and November; to be well stacked at such place in the vicinity of the Post and in such sized stacks as the receiving officer may designate; to be salted if required—the Quartermaster's Department furnishing the salt—and subject to the inspection of the receiving officer.

Bidders will please state the price for the hay, by the pound, in Gold coin.

Bids will be received for any amount not less than one hundred thousand pounds; and when the responsibility of the biders is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence and post-office address.

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of persons offered as security will be required.

A clause will be inserted in all contracts that they may be terminated at the pleasure of the government, and no contract shall be considered in force until it has received the approval of the commanding Generals of the Department of California and Military Division of the Pacific.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Hay" and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order,
J. G. C. LEE,
Bvt. Lt. Col. and Chf. Q. M.
Sub-Dist. of Southern Arizona.

m21w5

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Portable Saw-mill and Shingle Machine.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Tucson, A. T., April 27th, 1870.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at this Depot, on Monday the 6th of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

one PORTABLE SAW-MILL,
one SHINGLE MACHINE.

The articles must be removed immediately after the sale.

Terms: Cash in Government Funds.

J. G. C. LEE,
Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

a30t6.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

MAY 28.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

IMPROVEMENTS:—Observing men employed at building whichsoever way we turned, upon a recent drive around the suburbs of town, we resolved to find out to what extent this business is being carried on and find that there are today 26 new buildings in process of erection.

ACCOUNTS received from Camp Grant, Florence and San Pedro speak highly for the prospects of the farmers. The almost total absence of rain at the usual season, it was generally believed, would render the crops an absolute failure, but the facilities for irrigating have proven equal to the necessity, and the harvest promises to be abundant.

Mr. Beatty and Mr. J. Collingwood arrived from Florence on Wednesday. From the former we have information of the stealing by Indians on the night of the 14th inst. of several head of animals from Salt River station. A party of men went in pursuit of the thieves but failed to recover a single head of the stolen stock.

THE Apache Pass Mining Company's mill, after a run of two weeks, during which it ground 100 tons of Quartz was allowed to rest on Monday to afford an opportunity for "cleaning up." The result is not yet known here, but it is generally believed that between five and six thousand dollars have been crushed out.

THE APACHE AS A LINGUIST:—On Monday night Messrs. Collingwood and Beatty, while riding leisurely along a road some 15 miles from Florence were accosted from behind by an Indian who called to them to "s top," to "hold on" turning around they inquired his name and business when he raplied, in Spanish, that he was a Mexican and wished them to stop and talk with him. This, at night, looked suspicious, while the very appearance of the fellow, viewed even by the uncertain light, showed him to be a thorough-bred Apache. Mr. Collingwood, satisfied that such he was, and that his object was to lead them into the hands of a large party discharged his pistol at the fellow's head. The Indian—for such he proved to be—bounded off through the shubbery apparently unhurt. The following-day it was discovered by the trail that a party of of not less than 15 or 20 Indians had passed that way only a few hours previously.

A GRAND CRASH—Monday last a party of men, employed by Mr. Ochoa to construct a stone abutment around the foundation of his store, while excavating for the purpose of obtaining a good, solid foundation, happened to undermine the wall, bringing the whole end of the building down with a crash and burying one of the workmen beneath a huge pile of *adobes*. The man thus prematurely returned to mother earth was soon disentombed and came forth badly scared but otherwise uninjured; not so however, the eating saloon of Monsier Coquide, betwen which and the store of Mr. Ochoa, this wall formed a partition. Tables, chairs, Chinaware etc., were buried, only to be unearthed in fragments. Mr. C. is broken up in business *pro tempore*.

MORE GOOD INDIANS:—A letter to Mr. Ochoa of this town, written at Cuquirachi, Sonora, under date of April 10th, brings information of a successful expedition against the Apaches in that locality a few days previously. The expedition was commanded by Adrian Maldonado, a Lieutenant of the Mexican Army commanding a military post just across the Arizona boundary line. The Indians, doubtless members of a band for some time past depredating at various points betwen Tubac in this Territory and Fronteras in Sonora, were surprised in Camp and six of their number killed and four prisoners taken. Their rancheria was then demolished and all their (stolen) property taken by the troops. Further information from the same letter is to the effect that Colonel Elias, commanding the Militia force, is making vigorous preparation to carry on a war of extermination against those Indians. We hope he may succeed in his good resolve; the benefits of its fruition would not be less for Southern Arizona than for Sonora. The inducements offered him by his government, viz: $200 for every Apache scalp, will be almost certain to ensure his success. If our government were by half so liberal the militia force of Arizona cooperating with that of Mexico would soon find a solution to the Indian problem.

MR. BROWN, the discoverer of the Burro Mines, arrived from California and proceeded to relieve Mr. Arnold—in charge of a San Francisco Company's interest there—last week. He called at our office and recounted to us the particlars of his eventful journey across the mountains of Arizona two years ago, when he fortunately stumbled upon a fragment of "float rock," the key which laid open to his gaze the largest mountain of precious metal in the known world.

We have seen it stated in a California paper that Mr. Harpending denies all connection with this mine as well as with Messrs. Brown and Arnold; but to satisfy us that that enterprising gentleman is not only connected with the mine but is in reality the chief mover and manager, we have been shown adequate proof. Mr. Brown bears a letter from the said Mr. Harpending, requesting Mr. Arnold to turn over all control and authority to the bearer, Mr. Brown, who will take charge in the name of Mr. Harpending, for the present.

As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made in San Francisco the Company will forward machinery, and commence operations in good earnest. Mr. Brown is about the most sanguine man with whom we ever conversed regarding this mine, and this fact, taken in connection with his judgment and experience in mining matters, speaks well for the value of the Burro.

FIRE:—For two weeks past a destructive fire has been raging among the timber and shrubbery along the mountain range west of this place. Viewed from town, the scene, at night is indescribably grand. Immense ravines, extending from the very summit of the range almost to its base seem filled with an unbroken sheet of flame, while the darkness of night is intensified by the clouds of smoke canstantly suspended in the atmosphere.

The San Bernardino *Guardian* of the 7th inst. says that two citizens of its town who were recently attacked with the "Burro Mines" an "Epedemic which is going the rounds from New Mexico to California, started for Arizona at the advice of their physician." This is even so. The gentlemen referred to arrived about the beginning of the week and called upon us on Tuesday morning. They share in the general enthusiasm consequent to the encouraging character of every report received from the mines, and express their dissatisfaction at being obliged to remain in town for a couple of days to await company to the place of destination—having yielded to friendly advice pointing out the danger attending the journey thither when the party happens to be too weak for self defense.

THE SISTERS':—Seven Sisters, of the Order of St. Joseph, arrived from the East on Thursday. They will open a school for young ladies at an early day.

$20 REWARD.—LOST on Thursday, the 19 h inst., between Camp Lowell and town, a large amethyst ring with raised claw, setting in blue enamel. The above reward will be paid to the party leaving the said ring at the Quartermaster's office.

E. F. DUNNE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

1301, *F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C,*

Will promptly attend to the collection of all claims, placed in his hands, against the government of the United States.

Will also pay special attention to procuring patents for Mining Claims, School Lands etc

Respectfully refers to Governor A. P. K Safford, and Hon. R. C. McCormick. tf

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COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFRY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building

TUCSON, A. T.

aug4;67 tf

THOS. P. DUFFICY.

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.

TUCSON.

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between William Sniffin and Samuel Wise, in the Bluewater station, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Wise who will collect all debts and discharge all indebtedness belonging to the late firm.

WM. SNIFFIN.
SAML. WISE.

Bluewater Station, May 2, 1870. 14m3

NOTICE.

WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the

Santa Rita Saw Mill

All orders for lumber left with him wil lreceive prompt attention.

LAZARD & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.

March 23, 1870; tf.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished—having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis.

The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

"GUS" will be always at his post in the BAR.

LEVIN & CO.

April 16 1870. tf

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st. '69

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T., April 9, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday May 21st. 1870, for supplying the U. S Quartermaster's Department at this post, with one million, five Hundred thousand (1,500,000) pound of Barley.

Bids will be received for the entire amount, or any part of that amount, provided no bid is less than three hundred thousand (300, 000 pounds.

The Barley must be of the best quality raised in this section of the Territory, sound and free from all dirt and foreign substances, and to be cleaned ith a fanning mill before delivery; also to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require.

Bidders will state their prices per pound in Gold coin, for Barley, to be thus delivered.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons as sureties, that in case a contract is awarded, the same will be entered into, and fulfilled.

Payment will be made in U. S. Gold coin, or its equivalent in Legal Tender Notes, immediately after the receipt of the Grain, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds, if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to accept the whole or any portion of the grain.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each bid.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for supplying Grain at Camp McDowel, A. T.," and to be addressed to the undersigned.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

J. J. JOHNSTON.
Bvt. Capt. U, S, A., A. A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME AND CHARCOAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
TUCSON, A. T., April 25th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until noon on Tuesday the 31st day of May next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at this place with such quantities of good Lime and Charcoal as may be required during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next.

The price for each will be stated separately, by the bushel, in U. S. Gold Coin.

Delivery to be made from time to time as required by the Depot Quartermaster, and subject to his inspection.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Lime and Charcoal," and addressed to the undersigned.

By authority,
J. G. C. LEE,
Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army

a30t5

PROPOSALS

for Flour and Beans.

DEPOT COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,
TUCSON A. T., May 11th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quintuplicate, will be received at this office until Thursday, the 30th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Flour and Beans of the best quality the country can afford, in sacks, as follows:

	FLOUR	BEANS
At Tucson Depot or Camp Crittenden	160,000lbs.	24,500lbs
Camp Grant,	60,000lbs	5,600lbs.
Camp McDowell	75,000lbs.	8,400lbs.

The Flour to be put up in double sacks of good, new, strong material; the inner one to be of close texture, of the same size as the outer one and placed within the latter before being filled. The outer one to be of strong and coarse material; each double sack to contain not to exceed seventy-five pounds net.

The Beans to be put up in good, new, strong, single sacks, each to contain not to exceed seventy-five pounds, net.

The stores for Tucson or Camp Crittenden to be delivered at either place in whole or in part, as the government may elect, at such times and in such quantities as the Depot Commissary at Tucson may designate; those for Camps Grant and McDowell to be delivered at one time at each post, when required by the post commissary at the place of delivery; and the amount of any article at any post may be either increased or decreased at the pleasure of the government prior to final delivery above stated; due notice to be given the contractor of such required increase or decrease.

All the stores to be delivered at the expense of the contractor and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers to be appointed by the commanding officer of the post where the stores are received—the receiving commissary to be a member of the Board.

Should any post be abandoned and the contrator so notified, no stores for such post will be received.

Bidders will state their price for each article by the pound in U. S. gold coin; and when the responsibility of the bidder is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Recor) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence and post-office address.

Saparate bids will be made for each post; but bids for Tucson or Camp Crittenden may be made together, the price at each of those places being separately stated.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample of each article such as the bidder is prepared to furnish.

The Bids will be forwarded to department Head Quarters for award, and all contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Bids for the above named stores will also be received by Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. P. Small, Chief C. S., Department of California, at San Francisco, up to the same day and hour as at this place. Proposals to be endorsed: "Proposals for Flour and Beans" and these to be opened here will be addressed to the undersigned.

By authority
J. G. C. LEE,
Bvt. Lt. Col. & A. Q. M.
A. C. S.

m21t6

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T., April 9, 1870,

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, June 1st, 1870, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at this post with ONE THOUSAND (1000) cords of Wood, more or less, as may be required for one year, from October 1, 1870.

The wood must consist entirely of Mezquit, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require. A cord to consist of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, and to be closely piled.

Bidders will state the price per cord, in gold coin, for wood to be delivered.

The names of at least two good sureties must be given in the proposals.

Payment will be made in U. S. Gold Coin, or its equivalent in Legal Tender notes, immediately after the receipt of the wood, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds, if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

A copy of this advdrtisement (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each bid.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Supplying Fuel at Camp McDowell, A. T.," and to be addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids offered.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

J. J. JOHNSTON,
Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. A Q M.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

A. & LEVIN & CO.

and river near the aqueduct bridge in the District of Columbia, under a joint resolution of Congress approved March two eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, but not exceeding the sum of three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

JAIL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To pay salary of warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, for portion of the current year, seven hundred dollars.

To pay James P. Hubbell for the construction of Fort W. T. Sherman, and other building attached thereto, for the Blackfeet, Blood, and Pegan tribes of the Blackfeet nation of Indians, in Montana Territory, as per contract with W. J. Cullen, United States special agent, dated October seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, balance due on settlement, eleven thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-one cents.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay balance due for surveying Navajoe Indian reservation under contract, preparatory to making allottments for their new homes for agricultural purposes, thirty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide necessary food for the Sisseton and Warpeton Santee Sioux Indians, on Lac Traverse and Devil's Lake reservation, in Dakota Territory, during the spring and summer, and to furnish them with implements and seeds for cultivating their fields, ten thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For defraying the preliminary expenses of taking the ninth census of the United States, two hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses incurred during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, in taking the first census of Wyoming Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Territory to close the accounts of B. B. French, late Commissioner of Public Buildings there is hereby appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand and seventy-six dollars and eight cents, or so much thereof as may be found necessary for that purpose; but no greater sum shall be paid from the treasury out of this appropriation than eight hundred and seventy-three dollars and eighty three cents, the balance due to said French on the aggregate of the several accounts.

For the amount due H. Hamlin, late collector of the port of Boston and Charlestown, and superintendent of lights at Boston, two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty cents, the same to be carried to his credit on the books of the Treasury Department on account of surplus official emoluments, and on account of expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

(To be continued.)

PIONEER MILLS!

:oOo:

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf.

January 22, 1870.

TUCSON BREWERY.

BY

SALES & SMITH.

North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.

The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

E. N. Fish, Tucson. S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:oOo:—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

CASH STORE!

—o—

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descriptio of adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of Old Rye Whisky and the best California Wine and Brandy.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o ucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

—o—

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

—o—

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

WHEAT'S SALOON.

BY

GOLDTREE & Co.

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.

The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

February 25, 1870. tf

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF, Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M.
LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being on market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from the Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

Notice!

All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating certain promisson. note, for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS.

Tucson, A., T., May 3, 1870. 7m3

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief, at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY,
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct 4, '67.

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on thie Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY OCHOA & Co.

Jan. 15th 1870.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly four-horse coach between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in nothern and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

—o—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES,

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lots

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

A. LEVIN & Co.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

SAM L. BOSTICK